

12th March 1953]

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS—cont.

* **SRI S. NARAYANAPPA** :—“అధ్యక్ష, గవర్నరుగారు ఉభయ శాసన సభల సంయుక్త సమావేశ సందర్భంలో ఉపన్యసింపిన అంశములను అభివందించుచు శ్రీ చాయ్ గారు ప్రతిపాదించిన తీర్మానమును నేను బలపరుస్తున్నాను. శ్రీ గవర్నరుగారు తమ ప్రసంగంలో దక్షిణాది జిల్లాలలో తుపానువాతబడిన ప్రాంతాల ప్రజలకు సహాయ మీయబడిందని, అట్టివారికి సర్వ సౌకర్యములు కల్పించే నిమిత్తం ఆయా ప్రాంతాల జిల్లా కలెక్టర్లకు special powers కల వుత్తరాలు పంపబడినవనియు కష్ట స్థలకు గురి అయిన వారికి శక్తివంతప లేకుండా సహాయపడుతున్నామని చెప్పినందులకు నేను వారిని అభినందించుచున్నాను. అదేవిధంగా వర్షాభావంవల్ల పంటలు పండక విశేష నష్టానికి గురి అయిన రాయలసీమ ప్రజలకు కూడా ఉదారంగా సహాయ పడవలెనని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. గవర్నరుగారి ప్రసంగంలో రాయలసీమ కరువుప్ర క్తి లేనందు లకు నా విచారమును వెల్లెబ్బిస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా అనంతపురం, కర్నూలు, చిత్తూరు, కడప జిల్లాలలో ఇప్పటికప్పుడే దారుణ తును పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడి యున్నవి. వర్షాలు సరేమముగా లేక పంటలు పూర్తిగా నాశనమై రైతులు విశేష నష్టానికి గరిఅయినారు. అటువంటివారిని ఈ సమయంలో ఆద కొనడం అవ్యవసరం. పరిస్థితులు వెలుదాటకముందే ప్రభుత్వం శ్రద్ధవహించి ముందువచ్చే నెలలు చాల గడ్డుగా ఉండునందువల్ల ముందుగానే శ్రద్ధవహించి కరువువివారణకార్య క్రమములను ప్రారంభించవలసియున్నదని ప్రభుత్వమును కోరుచున్నాను.

“మంచినీటి సరఫరావిషయంలో కూడా రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలలో పల్లె ప్రజలు ఎంతో భాదపడుతున్నారు. గుంతకల్లు, ఉరవకొండ, గుత్తి, కళ్యాణదుర్గంవంటి పెద్ద ఊచాయతీలలో కూడా మంచినీటి సౌకర్యాలు సరిగాలేక ప్రజలుచాలా భాదపడుతున్నారు. కాబట్టి protected water-supply schemeలను వెంటనే అమలు చేయించవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను. మంచినీటి సరఫరా సమస్య పరిష్కారానికి ప్రభు త్వము తీసికొన్న చర్యలు ఎంతమాత్రం సంతృప్తికరముగలేవు. అందులకు చాల విచారముగాఉన్నది. ప్రభుత్వం వెంటనే శీఘ్రచర్యలు తీసికొని యీ సమస్యను పరిష్కరించవలయునని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఇక చేనేత పరిశ్రామికుల విషయమై మనవిచేస్తాను. చేనేత కార్మికులు వడు చున్న ఇబ్బందులను గమనించి అందుధోవతులను, వీరలను చేనేతపరిశ్రమకు ప్రత్యేకింప వలసినదని రాష్ట్రప్రభుత్వం కేంద్రప్రభుత్వంవారికి సిఫార్సుచేసింది. అయినప్పటికి కేంద్రప్రభుత్వంవారు రాష్ట్రప్రభుత్వంవారి సూచనను పూర్తిగా అంగీకరించలేదు. నూటికి 40 వంతుల దోవతులను మాత్రమే చేనేతపరిశ్రమకు కేటాయించారు. ఈమాత్రం సమపాయంచేయడంవల్ల చేనేతపరిశ్రమను ఉద్ధరించడం సాధ్యంకాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. చేనేత కార్మికులకు సరఫరాచేసే నూలు ధరలు కూడా తక్కువగా ఉండవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. Composite-mills కు ఇచ్చే ధరలకే చేనేత పరిశ్రమదార్లకు కూడా నూలు స్పెషల్ చేయించవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను. అట్టి పరిస్థితులలో చేనేతవస్త్రముల ధరలు తక్కువగంటుకు అవకాశం ఉంటుంది. లేనట్లయితే చేనేత వస్త్రముల ధరలు ఎక్కువఅయి, వికయించడం కష్టమగుటవలన చేనేత పరిశ్రమదార్లు దుర్భర పరిస్థితులలో మునిగి ముందుమార్గము కన్పించక దిను రైసారని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. చేనేతపరిశ్రామికుల కష్టములను తొలగించుటకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు హృదయపూర్వకంగా సహాయపడవలసినదని నేను విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. అంటే చేనేత వస్త్రములపైన sales-tax విధించరాదని ఇదివరలో అనేక పర్యాయ

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ములు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవిచేసుకున్నాను. కాని ప్రభుత్వం ఈవిషయమై ఎటువంటి చర్యతీసుకొనలేదు. చేనేత బట్టలవర్తకులమీద రైస్‌నెక్సును విధించడం విరమించాలి. చేనేతపార్శ్వశామికులవద్దను చెయ్యిమరి కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలలోను స్వామికులన్న గుడ్డనుకొని దానిని State Handloom Co-operative Society ద్వారా విడుదల చేయించుటకు రాష్ట్రప్రభుత్వం కావలసిన ఆర్థిక సహాయం ఇచ్చి ఈ సమస్యను పరిష్కారము చేయవలసినదిగా నేను ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను. చేనేతపార్శ్వశామి కులకు వెంటనే village centres ప్రారంభించి వారికి కావలసినంత నూలుఇచ్చి జీవకోపాధి జరుగుటకు ఏర్పాట్లు సదుపాయములు కల్పించవలసిన నేను కోరుచున్నాను. చేనేతపరిశ్రమను ప్రోత్సహించుటకుగాను కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు మిల్లు వచ్చిందై రూపాయికి ఒక కాని చోష్యన surcharge విధించి ఆవిధంగావచ్చిన డబ్బునుంచి 125 లక్షల రూపాయలను ఈ రాష్ట్రానికి కేటాయించారు. ఈ 125 లక్షల రూపాయలను చేనేత పరిశ్రమాభివృద్ధికిగాను వివిధంగా వెచ్చింపదలచారో గవర్నరుగారు వారి ప్రసంగంలో సూచించలేదు. చేనేతపార్శ్వశామికులకు చౌక ధరలకు రంగులను సప్లయ చేయటానికిగాను రంగులఫ్యాక్టరీలను స్థాపించుటకు, వచ్చేముల లాభ్యము హెచ్చించుటకు క్యాంపెండు ఫ్యాక్టరీలు మొదలైన పథకములను అమలుజరిపి చేనేత పరిశ్రమకు మిల్లు పోటీ తప్పించి శాశ్వతరక్షణ ఇప్పించవలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను.

‘‘ధనభావంబట్టి అనేక విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి scheme లను నిలుపుదల చేయవలసివచ్చినదని గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసములో తెలియజేయబడింది. ఆంధ్రదేశంలో ఆందులో ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమలో ఎక్కో స్కీములు నిలుపుచేయబడినవి. గుంతకల్లు నుండి ఉరవకొండ విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి స్కీము వంటివి కాలం క్రిందటనే మంజూరైనటువంటిది. ఈ స్కీమును నిలుపుదలచేయుట ఆశ్చర్యము ఈ స్కీమును అమలుజరుపుటకు కావలసిన సాధన సామగ్రి సామానులు కూడా గుంతకల్లులో హాల్‌సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నవి. స్థలములు తీగలు అన్నియుమాడా సయ్యాయగ తప్పించివుంచినారు. కొద్దిపాటి డబ్బుఖర్చుచేసిన యడల ఈ స్కీమును కొనసాగించవచ్చు. అయినప్పటికి దీనిని నిలుపుదల చేయుట వలన ప్రజలలో నిస్పృహ, నిరాశ ఏర్పడినవి. రైతులకు చాలా ఆశాభంగమైనది. రాయలసీమలో ఇప్పుడు జరుగుచున్న తుంగభద్ర దిగువ కాలవ పని ముగియ వచ్చుచున్నది. ఈ సంవత్సరం జూలై నెలనుంచి భూములకు నీరుసరఫరా చేయ వచ్చునని ఇంజనీయురలు చెప్పుచున్నారు. రాయలసీమకు కరువు కాటకం పోవాలంటే తుంగభద్రనీటిని తుంగభద్ర ఎగువకాలవ ద్వారా సుక్రమంగా ఉపయోగపడుటకు వెంటనే మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము తుంగభద్ర ఎగువకాలవను మంచవర్ష ప్రణాళికలో చేర్పించుటకు కృషిసల్పి రాయలసీమ ప్రజల సానుభూతి సంపాదించవలయునని హెచ్చరించుచున్నాను. తుంగభద్ర ప్రణాళికలో ఈ ప్రాజెక్టువిషయం ఉదహరింపబడలేదు. ఈ తుంగభద్ర ఎగువకాలువను తీసి కృష్ణానదికి నీళ్లు తక్కువగునని అభిప్రాయపడిన భోస్లా కమిటీవారి సిఫార్సులు చాలతప్పు. సిద్ధేశ్వరం, గండికోట ప్రాజెక్టులను రెండు, మూడు స్టేజీలలో తీసుకొనుటకు కేంద్రప్రభుత్వంకు recommend చేసినారు. ఆ కమిటీవారు నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టును ముందుగా నిర్మించవలసినది తెలిపినారు. కృష్ణ, తుంగభద్రదానదీ జలములు ముందుగా కలుసుకునే భాదపడుచున్న రాయలసీమ ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగపడినప్పటికి మిగత ప్రాంతముల విషయం ఆలోచించవలయును. అందువలన ముందుగా తుంగభద్ర ఎగువకాలువ, సిద్ధేశ్వరం, గండికోటలను నిర్మించు ఏర్పాట్లను చేయవలసినదియు, తరువాతనే నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టుకు నిర్మించవలసినదియు కోరుచున్నాను. ఇందుకు భిన్నముగా ప్రభుత్వంచేసిన రాయలసీమకు శాశ్వత అన్యాయముచేసినవారగుదురని హెచ్చరించుచున్నాను. రాయలసీమ ప్రజల ఆరాటం మరి హెచ్చి వివరీకర్థర

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జిల్లా వ్యవహారించుదురని, ప్రభుత్వం గమనించవలయునని కోరుచున్నాను. రాష్ట్రంలో హరిజనులకు గృహవసతుల కల్పించుటకు వివిధమైన సూచనలు చేయబడలేదు. వారు సాగుచేయుచున్న భూముల తగాదాలను పరిష్కరించుమార్గాలు కనపడలేదు. హరిజనులు ఆర్థికంగాను, సాంఘికంగాను చాల వెనుకబడియున్నారని తెలిసియు వారి సౌకర్యార్థం ప్రభుత్వం వారుచర్యలు జరపలేదు. అయినప్పటికీ హరిజనుల విషయమై తగినంత శ్రద్ధ చూపబడలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. పై సమస్యల పరిష్కారానికి గవర్నరు గారి ప్రసంగంలో ఎట్టి సూచనలు చేయబడనందులకు విచారముగనున్నది.

“ఇక ప్రాథమిక ఉపాధ్యాయల విషయం గమనించవలసియున్నది. ఈ ఉపాధ్యాయుల స్థితిగతులు చాలా దుర్భరంగా ఉన్నవని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. వీరికిచ్చే జీతం చాలాతక్కువ. ఈ ఉపాధ్యాయులు ఈమధ్య మహాసభలుజరిపి వారి ఇబ్బందులు గురించి ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలుపుతున్నారు. ఈ సభలకు మంతులుకూడా హాజరైనారు. వారి కష్ట సుఖాలగురించి తెలుసుకున్నారు. అయినప్పటికీ ప్రాథమికోపాధ్యాయులకు ఇంతవరకు సహాయమేమీ చేయబడలేదు. ఉపాధ్యాయులు ఆసంతృప్తులైనయెడల విద్యావిభానం సక్రమంగా నిర్వహించబడజాలదు. ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధవహించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. విద్యాభివృద్ధిగాను దాదాపు 11 కోట్ల రూపాయలు ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ప్రభుత్వంవారు వెచ్చించుచున్నారు. అయినప్పటికీ రాష్ట్రంలోని ఎంతోమంది విద్యావిహీనుల సంఖ్య తగ్గించుటకు ముఖ్యంగా adult education విషయంలోను ప్రభుత్వంవారు విశేషంగా కృషిచేయవలసియున్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. వయోజనులను విద్యావంతులుగా చేసినగాని ప్రజాస్వామ్యం సుకరంకాదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“మన రాష్ట్రంలోని వస్తుసంకుదను సక్రమంగా పునరుద్ధరించుటకు, ఆభివృద్ధిపరచుటకు, ఆర్థికంగా ప్రజల సాధ్యుని స్థితులను చక్కబరచుటకు గవర్నరుగారి ప్రసంగంలో ఎట్టి సూచనలు చేయబడలేదు. నిరుద్యోగ సమస్య నానాటికీ పెరిగిపోతోంది. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం 10 లక్షలమంది వరకు విద్యావంతులు తయారగుచున్నారు. వారికి వృత్తులకల్పించుటకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు విచర్యలు తీసుకొనదలచినారో గవర్నరుగారి ప్రసంగంలో ఉడకరింపబడలేదు. విద్యావిభానం కూడా చాలా లోప భూయిష్టంగావున్నది. వృత్తి విద్యలకు ఎక్కువ ప్రాధాన్యత ఇవ్వడం ఆత్మవసరం.

“గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసంలో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర ప్రస్థితిపేబడింది. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము త్వరలో నిర్మింపబడబోవుచున్నదని ఇకముందు ఆంధ్ర తమిళ రాష్ట్రములలోని ప్రజలు సోదరులవలె సద్భావంతో మెలగవలసిఉన్నదని వారు హెచ్చరించారు. వారి ఉద్దేశం పవిత్రమైనదని ప్రశంసించవలసియున్నదని ఇరుగు పొరుగు రాష్ట్రాలవారైన ఆంధ్రులు, తమిళులు సోదరులవలె ఒకరికొకరు సహాయబడుతూ మెలగు దురని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఈ నాడు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం అనతరించబోతున్నదంటే మహనీయుడు శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారి ఆత్మ బలదానము వల్లనే అని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఏ రాజకీయ పార్టీవారియొక్క ప్రయత్నంవల్లగాని ఏ రాజకీయ నాయకులయొక్క ప్రయోజనకరమైన కృషివల్లగాని ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం సాధింపబడలేదనిమాత్రం గుర్తించుకొనవలసి యున్నది. అమరజీవి శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారి ఆత్మబలి దానంవలననే నైఋత్యగారి వైఖరిలో మార్పు వచ్చింది. అందువలననే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని ఏర్పాటు చేయుటకు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం నిశ్చయించినదని State Council లో పక్కటించారు. తరువాత సర్వ విషయములను పరిశీలించి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణం విషయమై అభిప్రాయములడు తెలుపవలసినదిగా న్యాయమూర్తి శ్రీ వాంచూగారిని ఇచ్చటకు పంపినారు. శ్రీ వాంచూ

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[Sri S. Narayanappa] [12th March 1953]

గారు అంధ్ర ప్రాంతమంతను సంచరించి వివిధ పక్షములవారి అభిప్రాయములను తెలుసుకొని ఒకరిపోర్టు తయారు చేశారు. ఆ రిపోర్టులో రాజధానిని ఎక్కడ ఉంచవలసినది మొదలైన విషయముల గురించి వాంచూగారు వారి అభిప్రాయములను పొందుపరచారు. తాత్కాలికంగా అంధ్ర రాజధాని మదరాసులో ఉండవలెనని వాంచూగారు అభిప్రాయపడినట్లు తెలియచున్నది. కాని తమిళ నాయకులు ఇందుకు అభ్యంతరం చెబుతున్నారు. ఇది అంత సమంజసమైనట్లువంటి విషయం కాదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. న్యాయమూర్తి వాంచూగారి అభిప్రాయములకు అనుగుణంగా కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం తమిళ నాయకులు వర్తిస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. తాత్కాలికంగా అంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర రాజధానిని మదరాసులో ఉంచినందువలన వచ్చే ఇబ్బందులేమీ ఉండవు. వాంచూగారియొక్క అభిప్రాయానుగుణంగా కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం రాజధాని తాత్కాలికంగా మదరాసులోనే ఉండుటకు సిద్ధులుస్తుందని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను. మనము కేంద్రప్రభుత్వంయొక్క ఆజ్ఞను సీరసావహించవలసియున్నదిగాను, అనవసరమైన ఆందోళనను చేయవద్దని తమిళ సోదరులను కోరుచున్నాను.

“జిల్లా బోర్డు పరిపాలనను Special Officers చేతులలో ఉంచుటకు నిశ్చయించినట్లు గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసంలో పేర్కొనబడింది. ఇది ప్రజాసామ్య సిద్ధాంతాలకు విరుద్ధమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అంధ్రరాష్ట్ర ఆవతరణ సమయంలో ఈవిధంగా చేయవద్దని ప్రభుత్వవారిని కోరుచున్నాను. మరి కొంతకాలం ఇప్పటి జిల్లా బోర్డు అధ్యక్షులు మొదట్లో ఉండినందువల్ల వచ్చే నష్టమేమీ లేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“ అధ్యక్ష, గవర్నరుగారి ప్రసంగములో రాయలసీమలో దిన దినము పెరిగి పోవుచున్న కరువు పరిస్థితులగురించి ఎట్టి ప్రసక్తి చేయబడలేదు. గత అయిదు సంవత్సరములలో గా రాయలసీమలో కరువు తొండవినూ ఉంది. ప్రజా సామాన్యంయొక్క స్థితి నానాటికి తీసిగెట్టుగా ఉన్నది. ఈ విషయం ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియనట్లువంటిదికాదు. గత సంవత్సరము టైము ఎంత భయంకరముగా రాయలసీమ వాసులను పీల్చి పిప్పి చేసినదో ప్రభుత్వం వారు కళ్ళా రాచూచారు. ఒక్క మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వంవారే కాకుండా కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారుకూడా ఈ విషయాన్ని గుర్తించారు. గత సంవత్సరం టైము నివారణకు కొంత డబ్బు ఖర్చు చేశారు. ఈ సంవత్సరంకూడా వర్షాలు సరిగా లేనందున వంటలు పాడై పోయినవి. చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలోని వాయల్ పాడు, మదనపల్లి తాలూకాలలో ఇప్పటికే కరువు పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడి ఉన్నవి. అదేవిధంగా ఆనంతపురం, పులివెందుల తాలూకాలలో కూడా టైము పరిస్థితుల తీవ్రహావములు ఉన్నాయి. వంటలు పూర్తిగా పాడైపోయినవి. ఆసలు ఈ సంవత్సరము సాగు చేసిన భూమి గత సంవత్సరముకన్న కూడా తక్కువగా ఉన్నది. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వమువారికి తెలియనట్లువంటిదికాదు. సాధారణంగా సాగు అయ్యే భూమికన్న ఈ సంవత్సరము 345,000 ల ఎకరాల భూమి తక్కువ సాగినది. ఇక సాగైన భూమిలో కూడా వచ్చిన వంటలు 0-2-0 ల వంటకు మించదు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలోని వాటి టైము పొంతాలని ప్రకటించక పోవడం తోచనీయమైనట్లువంటి విషయము. నూటికి 80 మంది రైతులకు ఈ నాడు జీవకోపాధిగడచేచారేలేదు. అనేక మంది పేదవారు వారికున్నదంతా అమ్ముకొని కడుపుచేత పట్టుకొని ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకువలస పోతున్నారు. పరిస్థితులు చాలా హృదయ విచారకరంగా ఉన్నవి. అయినప్పటికీ ఈ పరిస్థితులను ఈ ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించక పోవడం, గుర్తించినప్పటికీ టైము పీడితులను సకాలంలో అదుకొనక పోవడం గర్హించవలసిన విషయమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

12th March 1953] [Sri D. Seetharamiah]

“ఒక్క చిత్తురు జిల్లానుంచే దాదాపు 2 లక్షల మందివరకు పేదప్రజలు ఇతర జిల్లాలకు వలసపోయారు. ప్రక్కన ఉన్న Mysore State కు అనేకమంది వెళ్తున్నారు. అక్కడకూడా పనులు దొరుకక తిరిగివచ్చిన వారుకూడా అనేకమంది ఉన్నారు. అంతేకాకుండా చేనేత కార్మికులస్థితి చాలా దుర్భరంగా ఉంది. మా రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలలో చేనేత కార్మికులు చాలామంది ఉన్నారు. వారికి భుక్తిపూర్తిగా పోయింది. కడకు మగ్గులుకూడా అమ్ముకొని పోవలసిన దుర్బలీలో ఉన్నారు. కోస అనే గ్రామంలో బంగారు గంగులు అనే ఒక చేనేత కార్మికుడు పనికొరకు Hyderabad State కు వెళ్ళాడు. అక్కడకూడా అతనికి పని దొరకక నానా యాతనలుపడి తిరిగి ఇంటికి వచ్చాడు. ఇంటికి వచ్చేసరికి అతని పరిస్థితి చాలా ప్రమాదకరంగా ఉన్నది. ఇంటికి వచ్చినా ఇంటిపద్ధత్రాగుటకు గంజీస్కోతూడా లేవు. భార్యను గంజీకేంద్రానికి వెళ్లి గంజీలీనుకొని రమ్మని పంపాడు. ఆమె గంజీలీనుకొని వచ్చుటకు గంజీకేంద్రానికి పోయింది. గంజీకేంద్రంవారు ఇక్కడకు రానివారికి గంజీ ఇవ్వం అని చెప్పారు. ప్రాణం కడగట్టిఉన్న గంగులు రానిదే వారు గంజీస్కో పోయివుంటున్నాడని నిరాకరించారు. విదోవిధంగా ఆమె శ్రమపడి కొంతగంజీ లీనుకొని వస్తూఉంటే త్రోవలో బంగారు గంగులు వనిరొయినట్లు ఆమెకు తెలుపవలసిన దుర్బవస్థ సంభవించింది. ఈగంజీ కేంద్రాలు నడిపేవారు ప్రదర్శిస్తున్న దయాదాహిణ్యాలకు ఇది ప్రబల నిదర్శనం. ఆకలిచావులు లేవని ప్రభుత్వంవారు నిరాకరించవచ్చు. కాని గ్రామాల లోని ప్రజలకు ఈవిషయం బాగుగా తెలుస్తును. ఈవిషయమే ప్రభుత్వం వారికి ఒక ప్రశ్నకూడా పంపిఉన్నాను. అయినప్పటికీ ఇంతవరకు సమాధానం రాలేదు. ఈ మధ్యన ఎనెల్లీని prorogue చేయుటవలన ఈ ప్రశ్నలన్నీ మురిసిపోయినాయి. ప్రభుత్వం వారు యదార్థ పరిస్థితులను గమనించాలి. అంతేనేకాని ఆకలి చావులులేవని బుకాయించరాదు. ఆకలితో మలమల మాడుతున్న వారికి గుక్కెడు గంజీస్కో పోయలేని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వమని అనడం సిగ్గుచేటు.

(At this stage Sri R. V. Swaminathan occupied the Chair.)

“ఇంతేకాదు. అనేక గ్రామాలలో మంచినీరులేదు. ముఖ్యంగా వాయల్వాడు, మదనపల్లి తాలూకాలలోని అనేక గ్రామాలలోని బావులు పూర్తిగా ఎండిపోయినవి. మరెవరైనా గ్రామంలో అసలు నీటిమక్కే కనుపించడం లేదు. బావులను ఎంతలోతునకు త్రవ్వినా జలదర్శనం కావడంలేదు. అక్కడక్కడ ఉన్న దిగుడు బావులలోనుంచి స్త్రీలు నీరు తెచ్చుకొనవలసి వస్తున్నది. ఎంతోలోతుగా ఉన్న ఈబావులలోనుంచి నీరు తెచ్చుకొనునపుడు అనేకమంది వాటిలో పడిపోయే ప్రమాదాలుకూడా సంభవిస్తున్నాయి. త్రాగుటకుకూడా నీరు దొరకక ప్రజలు తహతహ లాడిపోతున్నారు.

9.30
a.m.

“రాయలసీమలో ప్రతిసంవత్సరము కరువు సంభవిస్తున్నందున, అక్కడి ప్రజలు ఇతర జిల్లాలకు వలస వెళ్తున్నారు. ఇతర జిల్లాలలోకూడ ఔషధము కొంతవరకు ఉంటే ఉండవచ్చునేమో గాని, రాయలసీమలో మాత్రము గత ఆయిదు సంవత్సరములనుంచి, ఔషధదేశత ఒకేవిధముగా తాండవిస్తున్నందువల్ల, అక్కడ ప్రజలు కృశించి నశించి పోతున్నారు. ఎవరికైనాగాని అక్కడి ప్రజల కష్టాలను అర్థము చేసుకోవలసినట్లే, ఒకతూరి ఆప్రదేశాలకువచ్చి స్వయముగా చూస్తే తెలుస్తుంది. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో అక్కడ కరువును శాశ్వతముగా పరిష్కరించుటకు ప్రభుత్వము వివిధర్యల లీనుకొనకుండుట చాలా శోచనీయంగా ఉన్నది. విదో పేరుకుమాత్రము అక్కడక్కడ కొన్ని గంజీకేంద్రాలు పెట్టారు. కాని, అగంజీ కేంద్రాలలోదైనా ఎంతగంజీ ఇస్తున్నారంటే, ముందుకంటేనూడా ఇప్పుడు తక్కువ

* SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—‘கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சமீபத்தில் நிகழ்த்திய கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தைப் பற்றி ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லக் ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக அந்தப் பிரசங்கத்தில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைப் பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை கூட குறிப்பிடப்படவில்லை. அதில் ஆதி திராவிடர்களைப் பற்றிகூட ஒரு வார்த்தையும் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. அதற்கு என்னுடைய வருத்தத்தை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைப் பற்றிய ஒரு நடவடிக்கைகூட எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை என்றும் அதற்கு சிறத்தை இல்லை என்றும்தான் நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையை மாற்றுவதற்கு இந்தச் சர்க்காரும் சரி அல்லது மத்திய சர்க்காரும் சரி எந்த வகைகளில் பார்க்கப் போனாலும் சரி ஒரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. குறிப்பாக ஒரு சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து ஒரு கமிட்டியை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். அந்தக் கமிட்டியில் தமிழ் நாட்டிலிருந்து ஒரு மெம்பரைக் கூட நியமிக்கவில்லை. பிறகு அதைப் பற்றி ரிவினியூ மந்திரி தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் நடந்த கூட்டத்தில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு என்று ஒருவர் கூட நியமனம் செய்யாதது வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம் என்று தெரிவித்தார். அதன் பிறகு வடஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள என். ஆர். முனிசாமியை நியமனம் செய்தார்கள். இந்நிலையில் சர்க்கார் இருந்தால் மக்கள் தங்களுடைய நிலைமையை எப்படி மாற்றிக் கொள்ள முடியும் என்று நினைக்கவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. Harijan Welfare Department போல் Backward Community Upliftment Department என்று இருந்தால்தான் அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையை மாற்றி அமைக்க முடியும். குறிப்பாக ஜனத்தொகை அதிகமாக இருக்கக் கூடிய அவர்களின் நிலைமையை மாற்றியமைக்க சர்க்கார் பொறுப்பேற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். உத்தியோகங்களில் அதிகமாக நியமனம் செய்யவேண்டும். கல்வானிலும், பள்ளியிலும், மற்ற எல்லா கல்வி ஸ்தாபனங்களிலும் அதிக மானவர்களைச் சேர்த்தால்தான் அவர்களால் முன்னேற முடியும். பெரும்பாலும் தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு கொஞ்சக் கூட இந்தச் சர்க்காரிடத்தில் நம்பிக்கை இல்லை. ஏற்கெனவே இருந்த சட்டசபையில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் கொஞ்சமாக இருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் இன்று சர்க்கார் மூலமாக அவர்களுக்கு ஒன்றும் நடக்காது என்று நினைத்து இந்த நிலைமையிலேயே இருந்தால் தாங்கள் முன்னேற மாட்டோம் என்று நினைத்து அதை மாற்றியமைப்பதற்காகத்தான் சர்க்காரால் நிறுத்தப்பட்ட அங்கத்தினர்களைக் கூட தோற்கடிக்கவேண்டும்

12th March 1953] [Sri K. R. Sambandam]

என்ற நிலைக்கு வந்து அப்படி அவர்களை தோற்கடித்து பெரும்பாலான பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் இந்த சட்டசபைக்கு இப்பொழுது வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி அவர்கள் வந்திருந்தும் கூட அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய குறைகளை தேவையானபோது சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தும் கூட இந்த சர்க்கார் அதை கவனிக்காமல் இருக்கிறது என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக என்.ஜி.ஓ. என்று சொல்லக் கூடிய கீழ்தர உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு இவ்வரையில் ஒன்றுமே செய்ய வில்லை. அவர்கள் தனி சங்கம் வைத்துக்கொண்டு 4, 5 வருஷங்களாக அவர்களின் கஷ்டமான நிலைமையைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை பரிதாபகரமாக இருக்கிறது. தாலுகா ஆபீசிலும் சரி, கலெக்டர் ஆபீசிலும் சரி, செக்ரட்டேரியட்டிலும் சரி, எல்லா இடங்களிலும் இந்த என்.ஜி.ஓ.க்கள் குறைந்த சம்பளம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய உணவு நிலைமையை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் இப்பொழுது ஒரு மூட்டை அரிசி ரூ. 50, 60 என்று விற்கப் படுகிறது. அது சர்க்காருக்கு தெரிந்தது தான். ஒரு குடும்பத்தில் ஒரு புருஷனும் ஒரு மனைவியும் இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு ½ மூட்டை அரிசியாவது வேண்டும். அந்த ½ மூட்டை அரிசியின் விலை ரூ. 30 ஆகிறது. அதன் பிறகு அவர்களுக்கு குடக்கூலி வேறு கொடுக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதன் பணம் என்ன. இவைகையெல்லாம் கொடுத்த பிறகு அவர்களுக்கு என்ன மிச்சப்படுகிறது. இதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய குடும்பத்தை எப்படி நடத்துவார்கள்? ஆகையால் தான் இன்று லஞ்சம் தாண்டவம் ஆடுகிறது. அதற்கு சர்க்கார் வழிகாட்டியாகவும் இருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக போலீஸ் காண்ட்ஸ்டபிள்களின் நிலைமையை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவோம். அவர்கள் சமீபத்தில் ஒத்துழையாமை இயக்கம் நடத்தினார்கள். அதன் காரணம் என்ன? அவர்களுக்கே வேண்டிய சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்பட வில்லை. ஒரு மந்திரி வந்தாலும் சரி, மற்ற ராஜாங்கத்தினர் வந்தாலும் சரி, அவர்கள்தான் சில இடங்களில் இருந்தகொண்டு பாதுகாக்கும் நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வேலை காரணமாக அவர்கள் காலையில் வீட்டை விட்டுப் புறப்பட்டால் மாலைதான் திரும்பி வரவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகார வசதியின்றி காலையிலிருந்து மாலை வரையில் நிற்கவேண்டி இருக்கிறது. சிஸ்டேனை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் இம்மாதிரியான வேலைகளுக்கெல்லாம் ஆங்காங்கே அவர்களுக்கு உணவு கொடுக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்காரிலிருந்து அவர்களுக்கு உணவுப் படியும் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இங்கு ஒன்றுமே கிடையாது. அவர்கள் தான் தங்களுடைய சம்பளத்தில் செலவு செய்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். இவ்வகையில் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருப்பதால் தான், அவர்கள் ஒத்தழையாமை இயக்கத்தை நடத்தினார்கள். அதை எஸ்.ஏ.பி. போலீசை வைத்துக் கொண்டு அடக்கிறார்கள். அப்பொழுது எஸ்.ஏ.பி. போலீஸ்காரர்களை வேலையிலிருந்து நிறுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தார்கள். இவர்களை அடக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத் தான் அவர்களை மறுபடியும் வேலைக்கு அழைத்தார்கள். அவர்கள் வருவதற்குள்ளே ஓரளவு அமைதி ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. அமைதி ஏற்பட்டதால் அவர்களை மறுபடியும் போகச் சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். இந்த மாதிரியான நிலை இருப்பதால்தான் குழப்பம் பலப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே இது விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் கண்ணும் கருத்துமாக இருக்க வேண்டும். நிரந்தரமான நிலை ஏற்பட வேண்டுமானால் குறைந்த சம்பளம் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு வேலை செய்கிறவர்களுக்கு குறைந்த பட்சம் அவர்களுடைய குடும்பத்தை நிர்வாகம் செய்வதற்குத் தகுந்த அளவிற்கு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களை நல்ல நிலையில் வைத்தால் தான் அவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் கண்ணும் கருத்துமாக இருந்து வேலை செய்வார்கள். முக்கியமான வேலைகளில் அவர்கள் ஈடுபட்டு சரியானபடி நடப்பார்கள் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக மேஸ்திரி என்று ஹைவேஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை மேஸ்திரி என்று முதலில் அமர்த்தப்பட்டது. அவர்களுக்கு increment கிடையாது. Promotion கிடையாது. அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய காலம் பூராவும் மேஸ்திரியாகவே இருந்து வீட்டுக்கு போகக் கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் அவர்களை வைத்திருப்பது சரியல்ல. அங்குள்ள சூப்பர்வைசர்கள், இன்சினியர்கள் வேலையில் முழுப்

[Sri K. R. Sambandam] [12th March 1953]

பகுதியை அவர்கள் செய்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பு இல்லாவிட்டால் இஞ்சினியர்களால் வேலை செய்யவே முடியாது. இவர்களுக்கு பென்ஷன் கிடையாது. அவர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் குறைந்த அளவில் இருக்கிறது. இந்த குறைவான சம்பளத்தில் தங்களுடைய காலத்தைக் கழிக்க முடியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

“அதற்கப்பால் காபிஸ்ட்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களில் இரண்டு வகைகள் உண்டு. ஒன்று ரிவினியூ காபிஸ்டுகள் மற்றொன்று சிவில் காபிஸ்டுகள். சிவில் கோர்ட்டுகளில் இருக்கும் காபிஸ்டுகளுக்கு பென்ஷன் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ரிவினியூ கோர்ட்டுகளில் இருக்கும் காபிஸ்டுகளுக்கு பென்ஷன் கொடுப்பது இல்லை. எல்லோருக்கும் குறைந்த சம்பளம்தான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இந்த குறைந்த சம்பளத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்களால் எவ்வளவு நாட்களுக்குத்தான் வேலை செய்யமுடியும். இந்த நிலைமையை மாற்றினால்தான் அவர்கள் திறமையாக வேலை செய்வார்கள். இவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இவர்களுடைய விஷயம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்திருக்கும். அப்படி தெரிந்திருந்தும் அவர்கள் 20, 30 வருஷங்களாக ஒரே நிலைமையில்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் ஆட்சி செய்த காலத்தில் வாங்கிய சம்பளம்தான் அவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு செலவு ஆகும் என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். நகரங்களில் வந்து இருக்கும்போது நமது சபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு செலவு ஆகிறது என்பதை பார்த்தால் அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அப்படி அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை இருக்கும்போது அவர்களை அடிக்கடி மாற்றியுவிடுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் மாற்றிக்கொண்டு போகும்போது அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு செலவாகும் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பேச்சில் இதைப் பற்றி ஒன்றும் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. ஒரு வார்த்தை கூட சொல்லவில்லை.

“இங்கு இந்திய பிரதம மந்திரியும், ப்ரசிடெண்டும் வந்தபோது மக்கள் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வரவேற்றது பற்றி குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறது. ஏற்கனவே கவர்னர் ஜெனரல் வந்தால் அதற்காக சில பந்தோபஸ்துகள் நடக்கும். எந்தெந்த இடங்களில் வருவார் என்று இடங்களை குறிப்பிடுவார்கள். அப்பொழுது அந்தந்த இடங்களில் வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளை செய்து வைப்பார்கள். ஜனங்களுடைய கஷ்டம் அவர்களுக்கு கொஞ்சம்கூட தெரியாது. அதைப்போலவேதான் இந்த சுதந்திர அரசாங்கத்திலும் அவர்கள் வந்த போது குறிப்பிட்ட நகரங்களைப் பார்த்தார்கள். அந்த நகரங்களிலுள்ள மக்களைத்தான் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடிந்தது. எந்த பிரதேசத்தில் மக்கள் பட்டினியால் வாடுகிறார்களோ அங்கு செல்லவில்லை. தமிழ் நாட்டில் எந்த இடங்களில் மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்களோ அந்த இடங்களுக்கு அவர்கள் செல்லவில்லை. எங்கு உணவுப்பொருள் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்பதை யெல்லாம் அவர்கள் பார்த்தவில்லை. மனிதனுக்கு வேண்டியது மூன்று அம்சங்கள். உண்ண உணவு, உடுக்க உடை, குடியிருக்க வீடு, இந்த மூன்றும் இல்லாமல் இன்று மனிதன் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறான். அத்துடன் வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம். இவைகளைப்பெல்லாம் அவர் பார்த்திருந்தால் உண்மையான நிலையை அவர்கள் தெரிந்துகொண்டிருப்பார்கள். கடைசியில் அவர்கள் என்ன நினைத்துக்கொண்டு போயிருக்கிறார்கள். மக்கள் எல்லோரும் சுபிட்சமாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டு தான் போயிருக்கிறார்கள். எந்த வகையிலும் இந்த மாகாணத்தை புரக்கணிக்கிறார்கள். இவ்வித நிலையில் அவர்கள் போயிருப்பதால்தான் அவ்விதம் புரக்கணிக்கப்படுகிறது. மாகாணங்களுக்கு பணம் ஒதுக்கும்போது கூட பம்பாய்க்கு 9 கோடி ரூபாயும், சென்னை மாகாணத்திற்கு 3 கோடி ரூபாயும் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். இதிலிருந்து அவர்கள் எந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது நன்றாகத் தெரியும். சட்டசபைக்கு வந்தால் ஏதோ பேசினோம் போனோம் என்றிருக்கிறது. போன பட்ஜெட்டில் கூட இதைப்பற்றி பேசினோம். இந்த விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் சொல்லப் பட்டிருந்தும் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. எதிர்க் கட்சியில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்களும் மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் தான். நாடு முன்னேற்றுவதற்கு அவர்கள் ஏதாவது வழி சொன்னால் அதை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அது constructive criticism ஆக எடுத்துக்கொள்ள

12th March 1953] [Sri K. R. Sambandam]

வேண்டும். ஆவலிதம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் தான் நாடு முன்னேற்றம் அடையும். மக்களுக்கு கடமையைச் செய்கிறோம் என்று நினைக்கும்படியாக இருக்கும் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, in supporting the resolution thanking the Governor for his address, I wish to say a few words. In the beginning of his address to the House he gave an assurance that all possible steps would be taken immediately for the formation of an Andhra State. The agitation for an Andhra State has been in existence for a long time. It increased in intensity at the time of the framing of the Constitution and later on, the recent tragic fast and death of Potti Sriramulu, still further intensified the agitation and his death has given birth to a new determination among our Andhra brethren for the formation of the Andhra State. The aspirations of a whole people ought not to be condemned by a wise and beneficent Government whatever may be the conclusions that the Government may arrive at on theoretical reasoning. It is not consistent with equity or wisdom to set at defiance the general will of the people. Sir, the question of forming States based on religious and linguistic differences has been a matter of public discussion for a long time in our country. The formation of Pakistan based purely on religious differences was long agitating the public mind. The ashes of controversy regarding the formation of Pakistan based purely on religious differences are still hot. The question whether the segregation of large communities in our country into different compartments based on religious and linguistic differences with different labels, so to say, is good for the country and whether it promotes or is conducive to the strength, stability and solidarity of our nation is a matter which posterity alone can answer. We are too near the times. The struggle is going on. Our vision is therefore to some extent obscured. Our perspective is dimmed. We cannot therefore be good judges of things that are happening in our own times. I, however, join with all my other hon. Colleagues in wishing the new Andhra State a new home where they can have peace and prosperity.

“ Sir, in the Governor's address reference is made to the Malabar Tenancy Act, amendments to which are being considered by the Cabinet. I shall be failing in my duty as a representative from a constituency of that district if I do not make any reference to that piece of legislation which is agitating the public mind in Malabar. Sir, in 1930 we had the Malabar Tenancy Act which has served the people well for nearly 20 years. Unfortunately on the eve of the recent elections an experiment in land reform was sought to be made and unfortunately Malabar was chosen as the place where the land reform could be tried. Amendments making drastic changes not merely in the various sections but in the principles underlying the Tenancy Act were embodied in that amending Act. Rent settlement authorities were appointed for the purpose of finally settling the rent in respect

[Sri N. Gopala Menon] [12th March 1953]

of these lands. The rent settlement authority intervened and tried to fix fair rents. This was a matter which did not have public approval. It was also provided in the amending Act that a record of rights should be prepared for all lands in Malabar. Then the renewals which were going on for centuries past were abolished and permanent rights of occupancy were also given to 'Ulkudi' holders. These drastic changes coming overnight without public approval were naturally resented by the people of Malabar. I must congratulate the Ministry and particularly Rajaji in having at the very beginning put a stop to the work of the rent settlement authorities, which not merely involved large financial implications but was a source of distress and nuisance to the people of Malabar. This has allayed the situation to a very large extent. Now what has got to be contemplated by the Government is merely certain amendments to the existing legislation which will more or less have the approval of the landlords and the tenantry of Malabar. All that the tenant requires is fixity of tenure so that he may be able to cultivate his lands well and properly and that his descendants may also continue to live on the land. The landlord who does not cultivate the lands himself must be assured of a fair rent for the holding which he has. These two principles are to be borne in mind in any tenancy legislation and I think the Government will do well to make only these changes in the legislative enactments which will give a fair deal both to the landlords and the tenants.

9-50
a.m.

"There is another matter of some importance to Malabar on which I want to say a few words. We are not enamoured of big schemes like Malampuzha Scheme. We want that the fair name of Malabar should remain unsullied. We do not want to be told that Malabar is a deficit district and is a drag on the rest of the State. We want that minor irrigation schemes on a vast scale should be undertaken by the Government. There are a number of wells, tanks and channels in Malabar which could be made as reservoirs of water from which water could be supplied in plenty and the land could be made fertile and yielding. Therefore I would request the Government to appoint a committee which may go into this matter of minor irrigation works in Malabar and see that that district becomes self-sufficient in rice."

"Then, Sir, the Wynaad Colonization Scheme has not been given the aid and encouragement it needs."

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Sri R. V. Swaminathan):—"The hon. Member's time is up. Sri P. Jeevanandam will now speak."

***SRI P. JEEVANANDAM:**—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய உரையின் மேல் பல கருத்துக்கள் இங்கே பிரதி பலிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கின்றன. கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பேருரையில் உள்ள இறுதியான கருத்தை நான் சபையோரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த சபையின் பரம்பரை நோக்கம் என்னவென்றால் மக்களுடைய சிறந்த நலனை முன்னால் வைத்து இந்த சபையை நடத்துவது என்பதாகும்."

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இந்தக் கருத்தை கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு கவர்னருடைய பேருரையை ஆரம்பத்திலிருந்து இறுதிவரையில் படித்தேன். படித்தபோது அதில் படுகிற உண்மையைமட்டும் இங்கு கூற விரும்புகிறேன். மக்களைப்பற்றி சொல்லும்போது ராஜ்யத்தின் முழுவதிலுமுள்ள 5½ கோடி மக்களுடைய நிலைமையைக் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இந்த 5½ கோடி மக்களைப் பார்க்கும்போது அவர்களைப்பற்றி இந்த சபையில் பல அங்கத் தினர்கள் பிரதிபலித்துவிட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது எல்லோருக்கும் முன்னால் முக்கியமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய பிரச்சனை பஞ்சம். அதைப்பற்றி இரு தரப்பிலும் கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றி கவர்னருடைய பேருரையில் ஒரு வார்த்தைகூட வரவில்லை என்றால் அதைப்பற்றி கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும்.

“அதற்குப் பின்னால் மக்களுக்கு நன்மை அளிக்கக்கூடிய பிரச்சனை உணவு பிரச்சனை. இந்த உணவுப் பிரச்சனையில் உள்ள முக்கியமான விஷயங்களை மட்டும் நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இதர விஷயங்களை யெல்லாம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்ப்பிக்கும்போது சொல்லுவார் என்று அவர் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். அதைத்தான் நாம் ரொம்பவும் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இந்த சர்க்கார் ஆட்சியில் இந்த ஆட்சியாளர்கள் தலைமையில் நம் நாட்டில் இப்பொழுது பஞ்சம் தாண்டவமாடுகிறது என்று கூற வேண்டி இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் மக்களை இந்தப் பஞ்சம் கொள்ளை கொண்டுபோகிறது என்பதை நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளத் தயாராக இல்லை, அது தான் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது. சில தினங்களுக்கு முன்னால் குடியாத்தத்தில் பட்டினிச் சாவுக்கு இரையான ஒருவருடைய படம் பிடித்து பத்திரிகைகளில் வெளியிடப்பட்டதை நான் பார்த்தேன். கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள உருமலைப்பேட்டை தாலுகாவுக்குச் சென்றேன். கொங்கலக்குறிச்சி என்ற ஊரில் 22 வயதுள்ள ஒரு பெண் பட்டினியால் செத்து அதே இடத்தில் கிடந்து அழுகி, நாற்றம் எடுத்து, காகமும் கழுகும் தின்று, கைகால்களெல்லாம் பக்கத்தில் எரியப்பட்டு, வெறும் எலும்புக்கூடாக போனால் என்ற செய்தியை அறிந்தேன். சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலுள்ளவர்களை கேட்கிறேன் சாதாரணமாக சர்க்காருடைய கருத்து என்ன என்று? பட்டினியால் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் ஒருவர்கூட சாகவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பயங்கரமான பஞ்சம் இத்தனை தூரம் பரவியும்கூட ராஜாஜி சர்க்கார் நடக்கும் ராஜ்யம், ஒருவர் கூட சாகாமல் இருக்கக்கூடிய ராஜ்யம் என்றும், இது ஒரு தெய்வீக ராஜ்யம் என்றும் கூறுகிறார்கள். நாட்டில் தலை விறித்தாரும் கோரப் பஞ்சத்தை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள சர்க்கார் தயாராக இல்லை என்பது இதிலிருந்து தெரியவில்லையா? இந்த வர்ணனைகளையெல்லாம் பார்த்தால் சர்க்காரின் பார்வையிலேயே ஏதோ கோளாறு இருப்பதாகத் தோன்றுகிறது. நோயை சரிவர புரிந்துகொள்ளாத டாக்டர் எப்படி நோயாளியை குணப்படுத்த முடியும்? அதேபோல் பஞ்சமும் பட்டினியும் சர்க்காருக்கு சரிவர தெரியாமல் இருக்கும்போது பஞ்சத்தை எப்படி சர்க்கார் நிவர்த்திக்க முடியும்? நோயை அறிந்துகொள்ள முடியாத டாக்டரால் சரியான மருந்து கொடுக்கமுடியாதா என்பதைப்போல இருக்கிறது நமது சர்க்காரின் நிலை, என்பது பற்றி சொல்லத் தேவை இல்லை.

“இப்பொழுதுள்ள முக்கியமான பிரச்சனைகளில் பஞ்சம் ஒன்று. மற்றொன்று வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம்தான். எட்டு மாதங்களுக்குப் பிற்பட்டு மீண்டும் இந்த சபை இப்பொழுது கூடுகிறது என்று கவர்னர் தன்னுடைய பேருரையில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். இந்த எட்டு மாதங்களில் இந்த வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தை எவ்வளவு தூரம் சீர்திருத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள்? ஆனால் இந்த வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம் முன்னெவிட பன்மடங்கு அதிகரித்திருக்கிறது என்பதை குருடன் கூட பார்த்துத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியும். ஆனால் இந்த சர்க்காருடைய நிர்வாகத்தில் இதைத் தடுக்க முடியவில்லை என்பது நம்முடைய துறதிருஷ்டம் மட்டும் அல்ல, இதை ஒரு எச்சரிக்கையாகவும் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். இந்த தேச மக்களின் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்குள்ள மக்களின் பிரச்சனை. இது மக்களுடைய பிரச்சனை. இது சாகும் பிரச்சனை, உயிரை வாங்கும் பிரச்சனை. இது ஒரு பெரிய பிரச்சனை. இது முக்கியமாக கவனிக்கவேண்டிய பிரச்சனை. இது ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் தெரியும். கனம் ராஜாஜிக்கும் நன்றாகத் தெரியும்.

[Sri P. Jeevanandam] [12th March 1953]

வெளியில் சென்றால் தெரியும். நம்முடைய அசெம்பளிக்கு முன்னால் கூட எவ்வளவு கைத்தறியாளர்கள் பட்டினியால் பிச்சை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியும். அவர்கள் ராஜாஜியின் ஊராகிய சேலத்திலிருந்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். குழந்தை குட்டிகளுடன் வந்து இங்கு பட்டினியால் உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது வேலை கிடைக்கவில்லை. இரண்டு மூன்று வாரங்களுக்கு முன் நான் அஹமதாபாத்துக்கு சென்று ஒரு கூட்டத்தில் பேசினேன். அப்பொழுது அங்கு எனக்கு சீட்டு எழுதி அனுப்பினார்கள். 'சேலத்திலிருந்து 200 குடும்பங்கள் வந்திருக்கிறோம். சென்னை சர்க்கார் எங்களை கவனிக்கவில்லை, எங்களுக்கு வழி ஏதாவது உண்டா' என்று கேள்விகள் கேட்டார்கள். பம்பாய்க்கு சென்றேன். அங்கு சியான் முதலிய இடங்களில் பேசினேன். அங்கு சேலத்திலிருந்து 5,000 பேருக்குமேல் ஹரிஜனங்கள் திருச்செங்கோடு தாலுகாவிலிருந்து வந்திருப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அவ்வளவு பேர்களும் ஹரிஜனங்கள், மகாத்மா காந்தியின் பிரியர்கள். இவ்வளவு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் இங்கே பிழைக்க வழியில்லாமல் அங்கு சென்றிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தெரியவந்தது. மாகாணத்தில் பஞ்சத்தாலும் பட்டினியாலும் பாடுகள் ஒரு பக்கம், வரட்டி மற்றொரு பக்கம். இன்னும் வேலையல்லா திண்டாட்டம். அதனால் ராஜ்யத்தை விட்டு எப்படி ஒருவது என்ற பிரச்சனை ஒரு பக்கம். இவையையெல்லாம் நிவர்த்தி செய்ய கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பேருரையில் ஒன்றுமில்லை. பஞ்சத்தப்பற்றியும் பட்டினிச் சாவைப் பற்றியும் வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தைப்பற்றியும் கவர்னருடைய பேருரையில் ஒன்றும் குறிப்பிடப்படவில்லை. தொழில் இல்லாமல் அநேகம் பேர்கள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இத்துடன் இப்பொழுது மின்சார வெட்டு வேறு வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த மின்சார வெட்டினால் அநேகம் பேர்கள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த பிரச்சனையைப்பற்றியும் கவர்னர் பேருரையில் குறிப்பிடப்படவில்லை.

“இவையெல்லாம் முக்கியமான பிரச்சனைகளைப் பொறுத்தமட்டில் சர்க்காருடைய மனப்பான்மை என்ன என்பதைக் காட்டுகின்றன. இந்தப் பின்னணியில்தான் நமது பாஷாவாரி மாகாணப் பிரிவினையை கவனிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இது ஒரு பரபரப்பான பிரச்சனை. இந்த ஆந்திரப் பிரிவினைப் பிரச்சனையைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் எல்லோரும் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். பேசிய போது என்ன பேசினார்கள், எந்த மாதிரி பேசினார்கள் என்பதை சிந்திக்கவேண்டும். பழைய காங்கிரஸ் தேச பக்தரும் தலைவருமான டாக்டர் பி. வரதராஜாவு நாயுடு அவர்கள் பேசியபோது மிகுந்த உணர்ச்சியுடன் பேசினார். இந்தப் பிரச்சனையைப் பற்றி பேசியவர்களை ராணுவ ரீதியில் தூக்குப் போடவேண்டும் என்று உணர்ச்சியுடன் பேசியிருக்கிறார். டாக்டர் பி. வரதராஜாவு நாயுடு, ராஜாஜி முதலிய காங்கிரஸ் தலைவர்கள் ஆதியில் பிரிட்டிஷ் சாம்ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து இந்தியா பிரிய வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லையா? தேச பக்தர்கள் எல்லோரும் சொல்ல வில்லையா? இந்த பிரிவினை உணர்ச்சி தவறு? மக்கள் விடுதலைக்கான தவிர்க்க முடியாத பிரிவினை அவசியமான பிரிவினை விட்டுப்பிரிய வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தப் பிரச்சனை அந்த அடிப்படையிலுள்ள பிரச்சனை. அந்த அடிப்படையில்தான் இதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். சுதந்தரத்திற்காக, மொழி வாரி விடுதலைக்காக, சமுதாய விடுதலைக்காக, பொருளாதார விடுதலைக்காக, கலாச்சாரி விடுதலைக்காக, எந்தத் துறையிலும் விடுதலைக்காக அவர்கள் பிரிந்து போகவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டார்கள். அந்த அடிப்படையில் இதைப் புரிந்துகொண்டு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது அவசியம். இந்தப் பிரச்சனையும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளத்தக்கது. இது வரவேற்கத்தக்கதாகும். இந்த ஆந்திர ராஜ்ய பிரிவினை மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. மொழி வாரி மாகாணம் ஏற்படுவது அவசியம். ராஜாஜி மொழி வாரி மாகாணப் பிரிவினை வேண்டுமென்று பூர்வீகக் குடிகளின் கருத்து என்று கூறியபோதிலும் காங்கிரஸ்காரர் பலரும் அவரவர்களுடைய கருத்துக்களை சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். ராஜா ருர் முத்தையா செட்டியாரைப் போன்றவர்கள் கூட தமிழ் நாடு வேண்டுமென்ற கருத்தை சொல்லி விட்டார்கள். எல்லா கட்சிக்காரர்களும் இதை ஒத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். தமிழர்கள் தங்களுக்கு தமிழகம் வேண்டும் என்று

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கேட்கிறார்கள். இதைப்போன்று தெலுங்கர்கள் தங்களுக்கு தாயகம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். ஐக்கிய கேரளம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறார்கள் மலையாளிகள். மலையாளிகளில் சிலருக்கு ஐக்கிய கேரள அமைப்பு அவசிய மில்லாமலிருக்கலாம். ஆனால் 1½ கோடி கேரள பொது மக்கள் ஐக்கிய கேரளம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கலாச்சாரத்திலும் பொருளாதாரத்திலும் விடுதலை வேண்டுமென்கிறார்கள். உதைப்போலவேதான் ஆந்திரர்களும் விடுதலையை விரும்புகிறார்கள். தமிழர்கள் தாயகத்தை விரும்புகிறார்கள். இந்த கோரிக்கையில் பொது மக்களிடையே விரோதம், குரோதம் ஒன்றும் இல்லை. ஆகவே பாஷாவாரி மாகாணப் பிரிவினை அவசியம். இதை மக்களுடைய கண்ணோட்டத்தூடன் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஒருவருக்கொருவர் சண்டை போட்டுக்கொள்வதில் ஒன்றும் இல்லை. இதைத்தான் பார்க்கவேண்டும். தமிழ் மக்களுக்கும், தெலுங்கு மக்களுக்கும் இடையில் விரோதம் இல்லை. சென்னையைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் ஆந்திரப் பொது மக்கள் தங்களுக்கு வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கவில்லை. சென்னை தமிழருக்குரியது என்றும், தலைநகரை ஆந்திராவினுள் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றும் ஆந்திர கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் குறிப்பிட்ட எண்ணத்தோடு சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்று கூறப்படுகிறது. இது சரியல்ல. 1937-ம் ஆண்டுத்திலேயே ஆந்திர கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளும் தமிழ் நாட்டு கம்யூனிஸ்ட்டுகளும் ஒரு கூட்டு அறிக்கையை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சென்னை தமிழர்களுக்குத்தான் என்று. அதன் பிறகு 1946-ல் கூட அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு அறிக்கையை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். உறுதியாக சென்னை நகர் தமிழர்களுக்குத்தான் என்று உறுதியாக சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட பிரதேசம் யாருக்குச் சொந்தம் என்று நிர்ணயிக்க, கம்யூனிஸ்ட்டுகளுக்கு ஒரு கொள்கை, ஒரு அளவுகோல் இருக்கிறது. பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் அங்கு எந்த மொழி பேசுகிறார்கள் என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். அந்தப் பிரதேசம் contiguous ஆக எந்த மொழித் தாயகத்தோடு ஒட்டிக்கிடக்கிறதென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்த அளவுகோலை வைத்துக்கொள்வதால்தான் கம்யூனிஸ்ட்டுகள் ஒரே குரலில் பேசுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே சென்னையைப் பொறுத்த மட்டில் சகல 'பாஷை கம்யூனிஸ்ட்டுகளும் சென்னை தமிழர்க்கு' என்று ஒரே குரலில் சொல்லுகிறோம். தமிழ் கம்யூனிஸ்ட்டுகளும், ஆந்திர கம்யூனிஸ்ட்டுகளும் ஆந்திரர்களும் தமிழர்களும் எல்லோரும் தங்களுக்கு தாயகம் வைத்துக் கொண்டு வாழவேண்டும். வாழ முடியும் என்று கூறுகிறோம். இந்தப் பிரச்சினையை உடனே தீர்த்துவைக்கவேண்டும்."

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SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI :—“అభ్యుదయ, ఈ పునరుద్ధరణ వచ్చి ఉంది మానవులైనది. ఈ పది మానవులలో రాష్ట్రములోని పరిస్థితు లెవైన అభివృద్ధి కెందినాయో అది అలా వచ్చినట్లైతే ఆయువంకి దేమి కనపడడం లేదనే అపవలనయిస్తుంది. మొట్టమొదట ఆనాడు స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చిన తరువాత మన పునరుద్ధరణ వచ్చి ఒక ఆయుధ సంపన్నములైనది. ఆపప్పుడు నిజంగా మన పరిస్థితులన్నీ కూడ కొంత వరకు బాగుపడతాయని అనుకొన్నాము. స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చిన తరువాత పేద పుజానీకానికంటెక్కి మేలు వెరుగుతుందని అభిప్రాయపడ్డాము. మహాత్మాగారు పేదవాళ్లకంటా మేలు జరిగేటటువంటి పునాళికలు మన పరిసాలలో విస్తృతమయ్యేందుకు అని ఆపికారంగా చెప్పుతూ వచ్చినారు. కరాచీలోగూడ ఆదేశకారంగానే నిర్ణయించారు. మన కాంగ్రెసు పునరుద్ధరణ వచ్చిన తరువాత పాలలను పేదవాళ్లకు వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు పంపకము చేస్తామని పరిశోధనలన్నీ జాతీయము చేస్తామని ఇంకా విదేశీ చేస్తామని తెలిసింది. అయితే ఆకార్య క్రమాలన్నీ కూడ చాలా వెనుకబడి ఉన్నాయి. అట్లా ఆ పునరుద్ధరణ పేదవాళ్లకంటా మేలు కలుగ చేస్తామనిటువంటి పునరుద్ధరణ ఈ నాడు ధనవంతులకే మేలు చేయుటటువంటిదిగా మారింది. ఇది ధనవంతులయొక్క రాజ్యము అనడానికి వీలు అవుతున్నది. లేకపోతే ఈ పునరుద్ధరణ వచ్చి పది మానవులైనదనప్పటికీ ఇంతవరకు వారు చేసినటువంటి పని యేమో మాకు అర్థం కావడంలేదు. పేద పుజానీకానికి ఉపయోగపడేటటువంటి సరియైనటువంటి పునాళిక లేవీ లభింపకుండానే

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సామాన్యంగా ఏదో కొంత కొంత ఈ పని చేశాము. Cyclone relief పని చేశాము, 10 లక్షలు వలాన పనికి ఖర్చు బెడుతున్నాము, 3 లక్షలు ఇంకొకపనికి ఖర్చు బెడుతున్నాము అనే ధోరణిలోనే వీరి రిపోర్టులుంటాయి గాని, ఒక క్రిమినైజ్ రీతిగా నిజమైనటువంటి ప్రజలకు దేశానికి అభివృద్ధికరమైనటువంటి ప్రణాళిక లేవీ తీసుకోవడంలేదు. ఈ ప్రకారంగా స్వరాజ్యమువచ్చి గూడ మన పరిపాలనలో ఒక నిర్ణీత కార్యక్రమంగాని పద్ధతిగాని సరియైన ప్రణాళికలుగాని లేకుండా పోతున్నది. కేవలము మహాత్మాజీ పేరు చెప్పుకోవడమేగాని కార్య రూపేణ ఆయన బోధించిన విషయాలను అవరణలో పెట్టడంలేదు. ఈ విధంగా పరిపాలనంతా సాగిపోతున్నది. నిజంగా ఈ పద్ధతిలో ఎప్పుడు మార్పు రాగలదో తెలియడంలేదు. లేకున్నా ప్రజా స్వామిక ప్రభుత్వము ఏర్పడినాడే ప్రజలకేమీ మేలు కలగడం లేదంటే చాలా శోచనీయము. మనమంతా ప్రజాపరిపాలన అనిపించుకొన్న పద్ధతి మనము ఈ రెజిస్ట్రేషన్లలో కూర్చోని ప్రజలకు వివిధ మైనటువంటి మేలు కలుగజేయలేకపోయినప్పుడు మనము ప్రజా ప్రతినిధు లేరీతిగా కాగలమా ఈ రెజిస్ట్రేషన్లయొక్క ఉపయోగమేమో ఇది యెందుకుండవలసో నాకు అర్థం కావడంలేదు. స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చి కూడా ప్రజలు శిశువులటువంటి ప్రణాళిక లేవి అమలు జరుపడలేకుండా పోతున్నాయి. మనము తెల్లవాళ్ళ పరిపాలనలో తర్బీదే వాళ్ళ పంథాలోనే నడుస్తున్నాము. ప్రజలకు “ఇదిగో తాత్కాలికంగా మీకీ మేలు చేస్తున్నాము, సర్దుకోసిపోండి” అనే మోస్తరుగా పరిపాలనసంతా సాగిపోతున్నదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. పని మానములకిందట రాజకీయాలాచారిగాని ప్రభుత్వమేర్పడినప్పుడు వారి ప్రభుత్వములోనైనా ప్రజలకు చాలామేలు కలుగుతుంది అని అభిప్రాయపడ్డాము. కాని అదంతా నిరాశ అయింది. ఇప్పటికీ ఈ ప్రభుత్వము నిజమైనటువంటి ప్రణాళిక లేవీ పెట్టడంలేదని మన కర్మభుతున్నది. అటువంటి వేలి జరుగకపోగా దానికి తోడు ప్రభుత్వ భద్రోగస్తులు లంచాలు తీసుకోవడం పెరిగిపోయింది. ఇప్పుడు జరుగుచున్న ఈ లంచగొండితనమును పరిశీలించినట్లైతే ముందు తెల్లవాళ్ళ ప్రభుత్వములో కంటేను ఇప్పుడు పదింతలు ఈ లంచగొండితనము పెచ్చిందని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. కలెక్టరు వంటి పెద్ద పెద్ద ఉద్యోగస్తులు గూడ ఇప్పుడు ఇష్టానుసారం లంచాలు తీసుకొంటాయన్నారు. మా నియోజక వర్గములలో ఒక తాహశీల్దారు ప్రతి విషయానికి లంచాలు తీసుకోవడం జరుగుతుంది. గైతులకు ఆప్పులు ఇచ్చే విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము sanction చేసిన 40 రూపాయలలోను పది రూపాయలు 20 రూపాయలు ప్రకారంగా లంచము తీసుకొంటూ లంచము ఇస్తేనే గాని loan శాంక్షన్ చేయకుండా యుండినాడు. ఈ విషయాన్ని గురించి మూడు మాసాల క్రిందట పిటిషను పంపుకొంటే అది ఏమైందో దానిపైన వివిధ చర్య తీసుకొన్నారో ఇప్పటికీ కూడ ఏమీ తెలియకుండా ఉన్నది. తరువాత కావలిలోని ఒక పంచాయితీ బోర్డు Executive Officer విషయము మనవి చేస్తాను. ఇప్పుడు మూడువిళ్లనుంచి అక్కడ ఉంటూ ప్రతి సామాన్య విషయానికి ప్రజలనుండి లంచాలు తీసుకొంటూ యుండినాడు. ఈ విషయాన్ని గురించినాడ మూడు మాసాల క్రితము ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలిపాము. ఈ విషయముగురించి ఇక్కడ అసెంబ్లీలో కూడ తెలిపియున్నాను. కాని ప్రభుత్వము దానిపైన వివిధ చర్య తీసుకోలేదు. తరువాత ఇంతకుముందు నెల్లూరు జిల్లా కలెక్టరు గానుండినటువంటి జోగప్ప ఆ జిల్లాలో అంతా లంచాలు తీసుకుంటాయుండినాడు. ఇది public గా అందరికిని అక్కడ తెలిసినటువంటి విషయము. ఇతనిమీద అనేక పిటిషన్లు ప్రభుత్వానికి వచ్చినవి. ప్రభుత్వముకూడ enquiry చేయించి ఈ విషయాన్ని తెలుసుకొన్నారు. అతనిమీద వివిధ చర్య తీసుకొన్నారని అడిగితే అది ఇంకా pending లో ఉన్నదంటున్నారు. రెండేళ్ళ క్రిందటి విషయముపైన ఇంకా ఏమీ జరుగక పోలే ప్రభుత్వము ఏ విధంగా పని చేస్తున్నదో గ్రహించుకోవచ్చును. ఈ

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విషయముగూరించి మొన్నటివరకు ఒక Revenue Board Member కూడవచ్చి enquiry చేశారు. అయితే దానిపైనే ఏమీ చర్య తీసుకొనబడినదో తెలియదు. ప్రభుత్వము ఈ సత్యాన్ని కనుక్కొనికూడ ఇంతవరకు ఏమీ చర్య తీసుకోలేదంటే ఇటువంటి పరిపాలన ఎందుకో తెలియదు. ప్రజలకు రక్షణ ఇవ్వలేని ఉద్యోగస్తులందు ఇటువంటి లంచగొండి తనాన్ని అణిపిలిసి నిర్మూలించలేని ఈ కరిపాణ ఈ స్వరాజ్యము మరెందుకో ఆర్థముగా కున్నది. ఈ పరిస్థితులన్నీ చూస్తే నిజంగా దీనిని ప్రజా పరిపాలన అనుకుంటే ఏమి లేకుండా ఉన్నది.

“తరువాత పేదవాళ్లు పది సంవత్సరములుగా వ్యవసాయము చేసుకొనుచున్నటువంటి పొలాలను ప్రభుత్వము మూడుమాసాలక్రిందట ఒక G.O. పాస్ చేసి ఆ పొలాలను ఖరీదుకు అమ్మునట్లు నిర్ణయించింది. ఇది చాలా శోచనీయమైన విషయం. పది ఏళ్లుగా పేదవాళ్లు ఆ పొలాలమీద డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టి వాటిపై ఆధారపడి వ్యవసాయము చేసుకొనుచున్నటువంటి పొలాలను ఈనాడు అమ్ముచున్నారంటే అది ఏ ధనవంతులకో పలుకుబడి యున్నటువంటి వారికో హక్కుగతం చేసినట్లుగను. ఈ రీతిగా పది ఏళ్లునుండి వ్యవసాయము చేసుకొనుచున్న పొలాలకు ఈనాడు market వెల చెల్లించవలెనని నిర్ణయించినారంటే, స్వరాజ్యమువచ్చి పేద ప్రజలకు చేయూలిన పని ఇదేమీ? ఇటువంటి స్వరాజ్యము ఎందుకో తెలియడంలేదు. నిజంగా ప్రభుత్వము పేదవాళ్లకు మేలుచేయదలచుకొన్నట్లైతే వారికి మాఫ్యంగా ఈ పట్టాలు ఇవ్వాలనియూంటుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలో ఒక కాలపరిమితిని నియమించి అనగా ఎవరెవరైతే పొలాలను ఇన్ని సంవత్సరములుగా అనగా ఒక మాడు సంవత్సరములవైగానో ఐదు సంవత్సరములవైగానో ఆ పొలాలలో వ్యవసాయము చేసుకొంటున్నారో వారికి ఆ పొలాల పట్టాలు ఇచ్చేటట్లు నిర్ణయిస్తే చాగుంటుంది. ఈ ప్రకారం చేయవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను.”

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“ Sir, in support the Motion of Thanks to His Excellency's Address, I feel it is only right that we should try to make an appraisal of what the Government have been able to do or have not been able to do during the last one year of their existence as the first democratic Government. There were certain problems this time last year which the Government have had to face. The most important amongst them was the famine that was raging in certain parts of the State. As you will all agree with me, the courageous and wise policy of our Chief Minister in the matter of food has to-day given happiness to the people of this State, not merely the consumers but the people who produce food also. I have no hesitation in saying that every farmer in the State and every consumer both in the rationed and non-rationed areas, feels that the food policy of the Government is the only right policy and in fact the Government of India also adopted the same policy in certain other parts of the country. When this policy is fully implemented throughout the country, I have no doubt that the food situation in our country will improve and the producer will also get the right incentive that has been lacking all these years. Sir, last year famine was prevalent only in 2 or 3 districts of Rayalaseema and the Government felt that they would have to strain their entire capacity to tackle this problem especially when they found that the revenue returns from sales tax were falling due to depression. Even so, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the

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[Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi] [12th March 1953]

Government were able to spend about Rs. 10 crores. But, I would like to point out that a large portion of this money did not reach the people for whom it was intended for several reasons. Firstly, the system of giving relief was completely defective so much so only a portion of this reached the people. Secondly, as usual there was a cry of famine over a greater area than probably there was. So it became necessary for the Government to take relief measure in almost all the districts, depriving the areas which really needed this relief. I would therefore suggest that the Government should apply one test as given in the Famine Code. They should start famine relief works not at luxurious wages but at subsistence level and see how many people come forward for taking up employment. That is the only real test of determining whether a particular area is famine-stricken or not. Besides, there has been leakage into the hands of the intermediaries who are entrusted with the famine relief works and I hope the Government will see to it that this defect is remedied.

“ Sir, the next important matter is the division of our State. I will not take note of the claims or the counter-claims that may have been made by politicians. But I am affected and moved by the sympathy and goodwill of the common people in both the States. I have met many friends in the residuary State as also in the Andhra area and I can tell you that the vast majority of our people are sad that we will have to part from each other. Of course, we shall be friends. But the very fact that we will have to conduct our affairs separately leaves us sad and that is evidence of the good feelings of the common people in both the States. I would put it to the people always to remember that we are one people, we belong to one race and we are one Nation though we speak different languages. The basic affection of humanity should be there and I hope it will continue in future so that we can tackle the difficult problems in each of the States as before.

“ Sir, it has been mentioned in His Excellency's Address that the Government propose to appoint special officers for local boards as elections have been delayed due to the division of the State. I have no doubt that the Government will take whatever steps they deem right in the best interests of the people and always having in view the democratic principles.

“ I would also like to say a few words in regard to Panchayat elections. Elections have been held in a large number of panchayats and members have been elected. I am sorry that it has not been possible for the Government to conduct these elections by the secret ballot system. Possibly it is due to the financial stringency and other reasons. I hope that at least in future when matters improve, it would be possible to conduct these elections by the secret ballot system. I feel it is our responsibility as Members of this House to see that the panchayats function well and also prove that decentralization of administration can be really beneficial to the common people. Simultaneously we should also try to educate the vast masses of our people and make them take keen interest in their own welfare.

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“ Sir, we have to tackle greater problems in the coming year with less resources and I have no doubt that the wisdom of our statesmen will carry us through the coming year and the reforms that need urgently to be tackled will be tackled with the same wisdom that has been shown till now. I once again thank the Government for all the wisdom and courage they have shown in tackling the various problems. With these few words, I support the Motion of Thanks.”

* SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU :—“ పెంపరరీ అధ్యక్షా, మన గవర్నరుగారు రమారమి 10 మాసముల క్రితము ఉపన్యసించిరి. మరల ఈ నెల 7 వ తేదీ ఉపన్యసించిరి. ఈ ఉపన్యాసమునకు గవర్నరుగారికి కృతజ్ఞతాధి వందనములు తెలియజేయు తీర్మానముపై వర్ష జరుగుతున్నది. ఈ తీర్మానమును బలపర్చే విషయము తరువాత మనవిచేస్తాను. ముందుగా కొన్ని విషయములుగురించి నా సలహాను, అధిప్రాయములను ప్రభుత్వమునకు మనవి చేయదలచితిని. కనుక సావధానముగా వినవలెనని ప్రార్థనూయున్నాను.

“ గత ఆక్టోబరు నెలలో Public Works మంత్రిగారు, విశాఖ శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలలో పర్యటించిరి. శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా శర్యటనలో రాయలసీమకన్న ఇరి చాలా మెరుగని నెలవచ్చినారు. రాయలసీమలో మాకన్న ఎక్కువ కరువు కలిగియుండ వచ్చును. అందుచేతనే వారికి 5 కోట్లు రూపాయలు sanction చేసారంటే వారు మానోదయలే కాబట్టి సంతోషమే. కాని రాయలసీమలోపోవు మేము చాలా బాగుగా వున్నామనడం చాలా శోచనీయం. శ్రీ మంత్రిగారు విశాఖపట్టణంనుంచి గాలిలో బయలుదేరేముందు ఈ జిల్లాల పరిస్థితిని గురించి మీ అధిప్రాయ మేము విలేఖరులు అడుగగా, వర్షము పూర్తిగా పడినది, రెండవ పంటసాదా పూర్తిగా పండని తెలియించిరి. ఆ సంవత్సరము పెద్దగాపండే పంట పడిలేక పోయినది. అదియునుగాక గోగులు పూరవేసి నార తినుకొనుటకు నీరులేక యిప్పటికీ మా ప్రాంతములో గోగులు కుప్పలువేసి వుండి నారు. వారి అధిప్రాయము మెరక పంటలో రెండవ పంట అంతలిస్తే 10 రోజులకొక సారి దుక్కి వర్షము చూపున పడితేనేగాని మెరక పంటలు పండువు. బహుశా పల్లం పంటలో రెండవ పంటఅని తలిస్తే గోదావరి, కృష్ణా అనకట్టలక్రింద సహా రెండవ పంటకు మార్చి, ఏప్రిల్ నెలలో తిరిగి వర్షము పడితేనేగాని నీరుచాలక పండుటలేదు. సావము ఏదే ప్రదేశములలో ఎప్పుడెప్పుడు వర్షము పడితే ఎలాగు పండునో వారికి అనుభవములేదు. అది వ్యయోగము.

“ ఈ సంవత్సరము నక్కపల్లి ఫిర్యా ఎడినపల్ డెవలప్ మెంటు ఫిర్యా స్కీము sanction చేసి 25 వేలు రూపాయలు మంజూరి చేయించినారు. నక్కపల్లి ఫిర్యాలో సుమారు 100 గ్రామములున్నవి. ఎలాగునో ప్రజలతోబాధ పడి అక్కడక్కడ కొన్ని పనులు స్వర్ణబాటుచేసి మీటింగులో sanction చేయించి ఎన్నిమేట్లు తయారుచేయించి scrutiny కి వెళ్లిన కాగితములు తిరిగి ఈ రోజువరకు రాకపోతే ఆపనులు ఎట్లు జరుగును? మేము సాహసించి సవ-కలక్టరుగారితోను, అసిస్టెంటు ఇంజనీరుగారితోను సంప్రతించి మంగవరం-సత్యవరం రోడ్డు in anticipation of approval పని ప్రారంభించి ఒక మైలు పనిచేయగా ఎగ్జిక్యూటివ్ ఇంజనీరు ఈ పని పోస్టువారు స్కీముక్రింద sanction అయినది కనుక దీనిని చేయవద్దని నిలుపుచేసిరి. ఇట్లు ప్రద్యోగులు సక్రమముగా నడవనియ్యనిదే మార్చిలోపుగా కను రెట్లు అవును? మేము sanction చేసిన డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేయలేకపోతిరిగాదా అని మా ఆసమర్థత వెల్లడిచేయుటకు,

[Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju] [12th March 1953]

లేక యిచ్చిన డబ్బు ఎప్పటికలె భండుటకా? పబ్లికవర్క్స్ నా రెండవ శత్రువుని శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు తెలివిచ్చినారు. వారి రెండవ శత్రువును వివిధముగా సాధించిరి?

“శ్రీరాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మనకు గత ఏప్రిల్ నెలలో మంత్రిగా వచ్చారు. ఆప్పటిలో వర్షములు లేక ప్రజలకు త్రాగుటకు నీరుకూడలేదు. వారు దేవుణ్ణి ప్రార్థించి మని మనకు సలహా ఇచ్చి వారుకూడా ప్రార్థించినారు. నారి ప్రార్థనాబలంచేత రెండు గాలి వానలు వచ్చినవి. కాని ఏప్రిల్ లో పట్టిన గాలివానవల్ల రాయలసీమ వగైరాకు చాలానష్టముకలిగినా మంచినీళ్లు మాత్రము పూర్తిగా లభించినవి. తంజావూరు, తిరుచిరా పల్లి జిల్లాలలో రెండవ గాలివానవల్ల బాగుగా పండిన పంటలు పూర్తిగా నష్టమై పోయినాయి.

“తరువాత శ్రీ ముత్తయ్య శెట్టిగారు, మంత్రులకు సలహాలిచ్చినారు. శాశన సభ్యుల సలహాలు పాటించ నవసరంలేదు, ఉద్యోగుల సలహాప్రకారం నడుచుకోమని తెలివిచ్చిరి. అయితే ఈ సభ ఈ కార్యక్రమము ఎందుకని మంత్రులకు ఈ శాశన సభతో విమిషని, యిదంతా చుత్తనాటకమేనా? పోనీరండి ఉద్యోగుల సలహాప్రకారం నడుస్తూన్నారనుకుందాము. అయితే మా జిల్లాలో కరువు పనులక్రింద కలెక్టరు V. K. Rao గారు 27 లక్షల రూపాయలు మంజూరు చేయమని వ్రాసి పంపగా మాకు ఎంత డబ్బు sanction చేయించినారని అడుగుచున్నాను? అదే సందర్భములో తంజావూరు, తిరుమరాపల్లి జిల్లా కలెక్టర్లు ఆ జిల్లాలకు డబ్బు sanction చేయవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వానికి వ్రాసినప్పటికీ వారు అడిగినంత sanction చేసినారు. ఆ జిల్లాలవారు అరవలు, మేము తెలుగు వారమా? కారణము. దక్షిణాదిని ఆ జిల్లాలలో కరువువల్ల వీరితిగా చాడపడుచున్నారో మా జిల్లాలలోగూడా అట్లే చాడ పడుచున్నారు. కనుక ఈ బేధదృష్టి చూపడం సహించలేము. పోనీ అది ఆలాగుంచండి.

“ఇక ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము గురించి గవర్నరుగారు తమ ఉపన్యాసములో కొంత నెల విచ్చినారు. ఈ విషయము మాట్లాడుదాము. శ్రీ ముత్తయ్య శెట్టిగారు ఆంధ్ర నాయకులను విమర్శిస్తూ ఒకరి కొకరిని విడదీస్తూ పరస్పర కలహములు కలిగిస్తున్నారు. అంతేకాకుండా మనమంతా ఆన్తదమ్మలను కలసివుండవలెనని, శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారి గారికి ఎటువంటి బేధాభిప్రాయములేదని కావలెననే ముఖ్య మంత్రులను, మంత్రులను, M.L.A.లను కూడా మా ఆంధ్ర దేశములోగూడా వారే చేయిస్తామని తెలివిచ్చినారు. మమ్ము మాలో విడదీయుటకు శ్రీ శంకరరెడ్డిగారిని ఎన్నుకోమని, శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు, శ్రీ పకాశం పంతులుగారిని ఎన్నుకోమని, ముత్తయ్య శెట్టిగారు, శ్రీ సంజీవ రెడ్డిగారిని ఎన్నుకోవలెనని, మరికొందరు సలహా లిచ్చుచున్నారు. తమరు శ్రమ వడి మాకు సలహా లివ్వనవసరం లేదు. మాలో మేము చూచుకొని స్పర్ధలు చేసుకో గలము. మీరంతా 230 శాసనసభ్యులు, తెలుగువారు ప్రత్యేకం 143 గురు శాసన సభ్యులు. కనుక మాకు విమంత్రులనైనా వేయించగలరు. అందుచేత మావాళ్లు మిక్చుల ఆశ్రయించి యిదివరలో ఏపడవులు పొందుతున్నారు? శ్రీ పట్టాభి సీతారామయ్య పంతులుగారికి ఆలిండియా కాంగ్రెసు ప్రెసిడెంటు చేయించి జె. వి. పి. రిపోర్టు తయారు చేయించుకున్నారు. శ్రీ ప్రకాశం పంతులుగారికి ముఖ్య మంత్రి చేయించి ఆయనను నిందించినారు. శ్రీ కళా వెంకట్రావు వగైరాగానైనా మంత్రులను చేయించి ఒక కోటి రూపాయలు మాత్రం ఆంధ్రులకు compensation చాలుననిపించిరి. కాని ఇప్పుడు వారు పెకి వచ్చిన తరువాత జ్ఞానోదముకలిగి 50 కోట్లు కావలెనని కోరుచున్నారు. అప్పటికి ఇప్పటికి ఇంతబేధము ఎందుకు విర్రడినది మేము తెలుసుకున్నాము. కనుక తమ ఉద్యోగాలకు మేమాసింకము, యింతటితో మమ్మల్ని వదిలివేయండి. మా బ్రతుకు

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మేము బ్రతుకుతాము మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములో తమిళులు, ఆంధ్రులు సోదరులవలె నుండవలెనని వేషిస్తారు. మనరాష్ట్రములో నలుగురు తల్లిలు తాలూకు బిడ్డలమై ఉన్నాము. ఒకటి తెలుగు తల్లి సంతానము, రెండు తమిళ తల్లి బిడ్డలు, మూడు కన్నడ తల్లి బిడ్డా, నాలుగు మలబారు తల్లియొక్క బిడ్డలమైయున్నాము. తమరు మాయందు ఎప్పుడు గవిత అన్నదమ్ముల ప్రేమే మాపించుచున్నారు. కాని మేమట్లుకాక, దుర్యోధనులను గంధర్వులు కట్టి తీసుకొని పోవుచున్నప్పుడు ధర్మరాజు తమ్ములతో మనము యితరులతో తగవుపడుచున్నప్పుడు 105 గుర్రము సోదర్లము అని చెప్పి వాని పంపించి విడిపించెను. మేము ఎప్పుడు ఆ భావముతోనే ప్రవర్తించితిమి. సరే శ్రీ ఆచార్యులువారు చెప్పినట్టి పట్టణం పంచుకొను భార్యను పంచుకొనినట్లే అన్ని నెలవిచ్చిరి. వారు పురాణవేత్తలు గదా పంచవాండవులు ద్రౌపదిని పంచుకోలేదా? అటుంటిప్పుడు నలుగురు తల్లిలు తాలూకు పుత్రులము ఈ పట్టణమును ఎందుకు పంచుకోరాదు. శ్రీ డాక్టరు వరదరాజులు నాయుడుగారు మాట్లాడుతూ శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచార్యులుగారు లేకపోయినట్లయితే మనగతి ఏమానని తెలివిచ్చినారు."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"On a point of information, Sir, The hon. Member has just quoted an incident from the Mahabharata, viz., that Draupadi married five persons. Does he mean to suggest that we in this State are to do likewise?" (Laughter.)

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Sri R. V. Swaminathan):—"This is not a point of information or order. The hon. Member Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju may now continue his speech."

*** SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU:**—"శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచార్యులుగారు నాముకుడుగా లేకపోతే మనమేష్టితిలో ఉండుమో అని శ్రీ వరదరాజులు నాయుడుగారు అన్నారు. నేను పుట్టకపోతే నీకు భార్య దొరకేదికాదని, ఒక యవతి అన్నట్లున్నది."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"కుంతీ పుత్రులలాగా మనమందరము ధర్మమునకు కట్టుబడియుంటే అయిదుగురు ఒకే మనిషిని నెట్టుకోవచ్చును. అట్లాలేదు ఈకాలము."

*** SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU:**—"ఇంకొక విషయము మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. మద్రాసు మేయరుగారు, 'దుర్యోధనుడు, పాండవులకు సూదిసూపినంత నేల అయినను కవ్వనన్నట్లు' మన ఆంధ్రులకు స్వస్థానములలో ఒక ఆంగ్లమైనను స్థలము ఇవ్వనన్నారు. ఇటుకా వారికి స్వస్థానము చాలదనిగాబోలు. మేము వెళ్లిపోయిన తరువాత వారికి కావలసినంత స్వస్థానము తయారు అవును. యితరతతోనేను నెలపు తీసుకొనుచున్నాను."

*** SRI S. VEMIAH:**—"Mr. Chairman, let me at the outset be allowed to express my grievance to note that nothing has been mentioned in the Address of the Governor about the hardships and economic conditions of the teachers. The teacher being the Guru of everyone of us here and outside, deserves the most sympathetic consideration at the hands of Government. Next to the teacher comes the Non-Gazetted Officer. The condition of an N.G.O. is worse than that of a coolie nowadays. The various paraphernalia like the personal files, confidential files and reports by the officers

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about their N.G.Os. should go. The recommendations of the Pay Commission in regard to the pay scales of N.G.Os. should be given effect to immediately.

"I am sorry to note that the Governor has forgotten to mention even a single word about the condition of the agricultural labourers. Recently the Government were pleased to publish the minimum wages for different categories of labourers for each district. But I wish to observe that in spite of this the condition of an agricultural labourer as it stands to-day is really pathetic. Nor have the Government taken note of the serious plight of the ex-tappers who are not able to make both ends meet due to prohibition.

"The question of comprehensive land reform in our State has been before the Legislature for quite a long time. But what do we find? Not a word has been said about any impending legislation in that direction.

"What have this Government done to relieve the distress caused to thousands of our people both educated as well as uneducated who remain unemployed? Unemployment is a serious evil. It has caused them to come out in the open and beg in the streets. Added to this comes the question of the frequent retrenchment in the Government Services. Persons who have put in 10 and 15 years of service are being sent out on the plea of financial stringency. As a result, mass unemployment is rampant and educated people are starving.

"Above all I am sorry to find that nothing has been mentioned in the Governor's Address about the sad plight of the untouchables. The scheduled castes and backward communities are suffering a lot nowadays. Government talk and talk and go on scheming. Everything is only on paper. Nothing practical comes out. The condition of the Harijans has not been improved. Much has been said by spokesmen of Government about the desirability of providing legal assistance to poor Harijans. In the villages the landlords are unnecessarily putting the poor Harijans to trouble. Where can the poor Harijans go? Can they go to Courts? Since they are poor they cannot defend themselves in the Courts. Let any Hon. Minister from the Treasury Bench rise up and point out a single instance wherein Government have provided legal assistance to a Harijan. The Government have not taken proper steps against persons who violate the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act. The condition of thousands of Harijans is really deplorable. Appointments are not being provided to qualified Harijans. Government talk of Land Colonisation Schemes and this and that. But Harijans have been given no lands. Most of them are living in huts. When Government delay to take the lands, under Land Acquisition Act, they should see that the Harijans are provided with suitable lands for residing and help to build houses without delay. Thousands of files are pending before Government. But as usual Government take their own time. I can cite several instances

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wherein no action has been taken on files for several years. So I say if the Government are really serious in improving the lot of Harijans they should see to it that unsocial activities against the Harijans are put an end to. Government should immediately pass orders directing that all lands at the disposal of Government must be distributed amongst landless Harijans without auction and at market value. Recently it appears that Government have passed orders to auction lands at their disposal, irrespective of communities. Government should immediately rescind this order. There are persons who are cultivating on Government poramboke lands for over ten or twenty years. They have not been given pattas till now. If the Government were to auction those lands, the poor people would be put to a lot of hardship. That is why I say let them be given pattas. Otherwise only dissatisfaction will spread among the poorer sections. So much has been said about the educational concessions granted to Harijans. But I know this year there had been several instances where poor Harijans had to stop their studies because Government have not given them the scholarships. This should not be allowed to repeat itself next year also.

"Sir, the panchayat elections are now over. What do we find in the results? Not a single Harijan or Scheduled Caste man has come up as President. To what is it due? Previously there was reservation in all panchayats for the Scheduled Castes. Now the contrary is the case in several villages. This is really a sorry state of affairs.

"The red-tapism that is prevalent in Government offices should be thoroughly rooted out. Minister after Minister go on tour. But do they really inspect the officers? Do they really check the registers maintained there? Do they immediately rectify the defects noted? No. That is why we find the present deplorable way in which the district administration is working. It is high time that the tone of the district administration is put on correct lines.

"In conclusion let me say a word about the proposed formation of "Andhrarashtra". Nothing has been mentioned in the Address as to when it is going to be formed. Meanwhile persons have begun to talk asking the Andhras to go bag and baggage. Let us know the great truth that history repeats itself. We have heard of persons on throne asking persons outside the throne to go out? What happened? Kurukshetra was fought. This is the timely advice I want to give our friends."

*SRI T. K. RAMA:—"கனம் அவைத்தலைவர் அவர்களே! ஜில்லா முனிசிபல் சட்டத்தின் சில முக்கிய பிரிவுகள் திருத்தப்பட்ட பிறகு 20 வருடங்களாக மாறுதலின்றி நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. இந்த திருத்தங்களின் படி கமிஷனர்கள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டு பிறகு என்ன முறையில் ஸ்தல ஆட்சி நடந்துவருகிற தென்பதை பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டதை அனுசரித்து, சென்ற சர்க்கார், அதற்காக ஒரு கமிட்டியை ஏற்படுத்தி பரிசீலனை செய்தது. அந்த ரிப்போர்ட் இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் கையில் இருக்கிறது. அதை சர்க்கார் பரிசீலனை செய்து ஒரு முடிவிற்கு வரவேண்டும். அல்லது அந்த ரிப்போர்ட்டில் கண்டுள்ள கருத்துக்களை பொதுஜனங்களின் அபிப்பிராயம்

10-40
a.m.

[Sri T. K. Rama]

[12th March 1953]

பிராயத்திற்காக வெளியிடவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எப்படிப்பட்ட நல்ல சட்டமும் சில காலத்திற்குப் பிறகு, நடைமுறையில் என்ன கஷ்டங்கள் அதன் நிர்வாகத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற தென்பதை பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படவேண்டியது அவசியமாகும். அரசாங்கத்திலும், அரசாங்க முறையிலும் பெரும் மாறுதல்கள் ஏற்பட்டுக் கொண்டு வருகின்றன. ஆனால் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மட்டில் இருக்கின்ற சட்டங்கள் பிற்போக்கான முறையில் திருத்தப்பட்டு ஆட்சி நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. இன்றையதினம் முனிசிபல் சட்டங்கள் இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகத்திலிருந்து விலகிய அதிகாரிகள், நிபுணர்களான நல்ல பிரஜைகள், அனுபோகஸ்தர்கள் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களில் நுழைந்து தங்கள் திறமைகளைக் காட்டமுடியாத நிலையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். கமிஷனர்களை நியமித்து தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பொது ஜனப் பிரதிநிதிகளிடம் உண்மையான அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுக்காததினால் இதுபோன்ற பல கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. நிர்வாக அதிகாரியாக இருக்கிற கமிஷனர்கள் அவர்கள் இஷ்டம் போல் காரியங்களை நடத்திக் கொண்டு போவதற்கு இடமிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமிக்கப் போவதாக சர்க்கார் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப்பெரும்பாலும், வரவேற்க முடியாது என்று பலர் கூறலாம். ஆனால் ஒரே ஒரு காரணத்திற்காகவர 'வற்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அது என்ன வென்றால் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்கள் நிர்வாகம் செய்யற்கும், மக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளை அந்த நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்துவதற்குமுள்ள வித்தியாசத்தை பொது ஜனங்கள் நன்கு தெரிந்து கொள்ள முடியும். அப்பொழுது தான் சர்க்கார் பொதுமக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பிரதிநிதிகளிடத்தில் நல்ல அதிகாரங்கையெல்லாம் துணிந்து கொடுத்து ஆட்சி முறை நன்றாக நடப்பதற்கு உதவி செய்வார்கள். ஆகையால் இந்த ஒரே ஒரு காரணத்திற்காகத் தான் இடைக்காலத்தில் சர்க்கார் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமிக்கும் யோசனையை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன்.

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

“பொது சுகாதாரச் சட்டம் செய்து சுமார் 20 வருடங்களுக்கு மேல் ஆகின்றன. அந்தச் சட்டம் நடைமுறைக்கு வந்த பிறகு அதனால் என்ன அனுசூலம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது, அல்லது அதனால் என்ன கஷ்டங்கள் புதியதாக ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சர்க்கார் அந்தச் சட்டத்தின் மூலமாகச் செய்ய நினைத்த காரியங்கள் எல்லாம் செய்யப்பட்டனவா? அல்லது செய்யப்படாமலேயே இருக்கின்றதா? செய்யப்படாமலிருந்தால் அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? என்னதெல்லாம் பரிசீலனை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று Chamber of Chairmen கேட்டுக் கொண்டே வருகிறது. அதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்ய, அதிகாரிகளோ அல்லது அதிகாரப் பற்றற்றவர்களைக் கொண்டோ, அல்லது இரண்டு பேர்களுமே அடங்கிய ஒரு கமிட்டியைக் கொண்டோ, ‘இந்தச் சட்டம் எந்த முறையில் நடந்து வருகிறது? இதில் மாறுதல்கள் வேண்டுமா? வேண்டுமென்றால் எந்த ரூபத்தில் அதை திருத்தியமைக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று,’ பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இந்த சபையில் மேன்மைதங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்களும், இன்னும் பல பிரதிநிதிகளும் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களின் கஷ்டத்தையும், அவர்களுடைய தொழிலிலுள்ள குறைபாடுகளைப் பற்றியும் நன்கு புரிந்து கொண்டு பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய குறைகள் நீங்குவதற்காக, சர்க்காரும், அங்கத்தினர்களும் சிரத்தையுடன் காட்டியதற்காக நான் நெசவாளர்களின் சார்பில் வந்ததும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால் இத்தொழிலைக் காப்பாற்ற பல நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக் கொண்ட போதிலும், விமோசனம் ஏற்படுமா வென்று சந்தேகிக்கிறேன். இரண்டாவது உலக மகாயுத்தத்திற்குப் பிறகு நம் நாட்டு கைத்தறி ஜவுளிகளுக்கும், மில் ஜவுளிகளுக்கும், வெளிநாடுகளில் ஏராளமான விற்பனை ஸ்தலங்களை சம்பாதித்தோம். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது அந்த விற்பனை ஸ்தலங்களை ஒன்றன் பின் ஒன்றாய் நாம் இழந்து வருகிறோம். அதற்கு முக்கியமான காரணம் என்ன வென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். கைத்தறிகளில் உற்பத்தி செய்த துணிகள் வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு ஏற்றுமதிசெய்யப்படும் பொழுது, அவைகள் சரியான தரமுள்ளதாக இருக்கின்றனவா? நல்லசாயம் போடப்பட்ட துணிகள் தானா, என்றெல்

12th March 1953] [Sri T. K. Rama]

லாம் கவனிக்காததால் தான் வியாபாரத்தை இழந்தோம் அதற்கு ஒரு பரி காரமாக நான் விரும்புகின்றேன். வெளி நாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்பும் சரக்குகள், 'தரமான துணிகள் தானா? அவைகள் sample காட்டியபடி இருக்கின்றதா? நல்லசாயம் உள்ளனவாக இருக்கின்றதா' என்றெல்லாம் தணிக்கையிட்டு, துணிகளுக்கு, முத்திரையிட்டு அனுப்ப சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் வியா பாரம் நன்றாக வளருமென்று நம்புகிறேன். வெளிநாட்டு வியாபா ரஸ்தலங்களில் நம் துணிக்கு அப்பொழுது தான் நிரந்தரமான மார்க்கெட் இருக்கும். இதற்காக ராஜ்ய கைத்தறி கூட்டுறவு சங்கம் மூலம் அதிகாரி களை நியமித்து துணிகளுக்கு முத்திரையிட்டு அனுப்ப ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும். இதற்கான ஏற்பாட்டை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டும்.

"கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் பல சலுகைகள் கொடுத்தார்கள். நூல் மில்கனிலிருந்து நேரிடையாகக் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றது. நல்ல முறையில்தான் நல்ல சரக்குகளை தயாரிப்பதற்கு வசதியும், நிர்வாக அமைப்பும் இருக்கிறது. வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்ப வேண்டிய கைத்தறி ஜவுளி வியா பாரத்தில் பெரும் பகுதியை மாகாண கூட்டுறவு ஸொஸைடி மூலமாக ஒரு திட்டம் வகுத்து வெளி நாடுகளில் வியாபாரம் செய்து நிரந்தரமான மார்க் கெட்டுகளை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொள்ள முயலவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் தங்களிடத்தில் சில வருடங்களாக சம்பாதித்த சேமிப்புகளை ஏராளமாக வைத்துக் கொண்டு இருந்தன. அந்த சேமிப்பு களை, உபயோகித்து சரக்குகளின் விலைகள் சிலரென்று இறங்கும்படிச் செய் தார்கள். கைத்தறி ஜவுளி வியாபாரிகளை மிகவும் பாதிக்கும்படியாகச் செய் திருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் சேமிப்புகளை கமிஷனாகக் கழித்துக் கொடுக்கும் பொழுது பெட்டி ரிஜிஸ்ட்ரார் அல்லது ஸ்தல ஐக்கிய பாங்க் அதிகாரிகளுடன் கலந்துகொண்டு எவ்வளவு சதவிகிதம் தள்ளிக் கொடுக்கலாம் என்று செய்ய வேண்டும். சர்க்காரும் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும்.

"மதுரை, ராமநாதபுரம், திருநெல்வேலி முதலிய ஜில்லாக்களில் இந்த நான்கு வருடங்களாக மழை மிகச்சுமாராகப் பெய்தது. இந்த வருஷம் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில் மழை யின்மையால் பயிர்கள் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இந்த ஜில் லாக்கள் உபரி ஜில்லாவாகிய தஞ்சையுடன் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது; உணவு சப்ளை பொறுத்த வரையில், தஞ்சை ஜில்லா இந்த வருடம் பயலினால் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதால் அங்கிருந்து போதுமான உணவு கிடைப்பதற்கு இல்லை. இந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் உணவு விலைகள் அதிகமாக ஏறிக்கொண்டே போகின்றன. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் தங்கள் வசத்தில் இருக்கும் உணவு தானியங்களை அதிகமாக அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களுக்கு அனுப்பி விலைகள் மேலும் ஏறாமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the motion, I have to express regret that the Government have, during the past eight months, failed miserably to improve the condition of the handloom weavers and to give adequate help to the famine-stricken agriculturists. Before I proceed, I would like to say a few words about the President's visit.

"His Excellency the Governor has stated that the President's visit has brought cheer and hope to the people of this State. On the other hand, it has been a disappointment to the people; no visible improvement has been found in the conditions of the people after his visit. If I may be permitted to say so, I submit his visit has rather been a pilgrimage than an official visit by the Head of the State. The important places visited by him were

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Tirupathi, Srirangam, Tiruchirappalli, Dhanushkodi, Chidambaram and so on, which are all religiously important semi-urban towns. The type of people in the South who are all struggling for an existence in these days of famine cannot be found in these semi-urban places; you can find there only well-to-do people and people who are capable of maintaining themselves in a comfortable manner. I submit that if one wants to study the condition of the people, one should go to the interior villages in the State; it is only there that one can find how people are struggling hard for an existence, to find food, clothing and other necessities of life. To my mind, Sir, it seems that the President has simply shifted his responsibility of the protection of the poor people of the country to the numerous gods whom he visited in the different places during his tour. All these I say because this Government is primarily responsible for planning the tour of the President in South India and they therefore share the responsibility for the President not having visited the interior villages.

“Next I come to the condition of the handloom weavers. Their condition is daily deteriorating. They have been reduced to beggary. Families after families have left their homes in the villages to the towns in the hope of finding some employment or in the hope that they can take to begging in the towns with ease. The Government's protracted scheme of giving aid to the handloom weavers through the co-operative societies has utterly failed. It has failed to find markets for the old stocks on hand, with the result that the stocks have had to be auctioned at great loss. The Government have not come forward to give cash doles to the weavers even as a temporary measure of relief. This Government's recommendation to the Government of India (with the unanimous endorsement of the House) to reserve 100 per cent of bordered dhoties and coloured saris to the handloom industry has not been accepted by the Central Government, and the little gesture shown by that Government has not been of much use. I can find no reason for the Central Government's action except that perhaps they want to placate the capitalist mill-owners. The plea that the handloom industry will not be able to meet the demand of the country in these varieties can hold no water. I sincerely believe that Rajaji who had boldly launched on the policy of decontrol, could have solved this problem with his mighty influence on the Central Government if only he was a little more firm. He could have issued an ultimatum to the Central Government that he would resign his Chief Ministership of this State in the event of his recommendation not being accepted *in toto*. He does not seem to have done so; instead, he counsels patience to the dying weavers. I hope that at least now the Government will take adequate measures to relieve the distress that is prevalent among the handloom weavers.

“Coming now to agriculture, I submit that agriculture in this State has suffered very much for want of rain. It is an irony of fate that ever since the Congress Government came to be

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installed in this State, rain seems to have struck work. For the past four or five years, seasonal conditions have been adverse in many of the districts of this State; and especially this year, the scarcity has been acute. Government do not seem to have made any attempt to find ways and means for producing rain. In West Bengal it seems the Government have launched on an investigation for producing artificial rain. I suggest this Government also may follow on the lines of the West Bengal Government to produce artificial rain, so that the present scarcity of water which has been continuous for the past four or five years can be mitigated. We find, however, that instead of doing that, our Government has taken pains to go through past records and to say that as in the years 1878 to 1882 there was a similar famine condition in the State and afterwards there was plenty throughout the State, so also we can hope for plenty in a short time. Instead of hoping for plenty in this way, I want the Government to launch on an investigation and make research work for producing artificial rain. Due to the scarcity of rain, the condition of the agriculturist has become very bad. The middle-class agriculturists especially have spent all they had in their hands on cultivation expenses and they do not know how to make both ends meet during the coming five or six months before the next agricultural season. They could not get any loan either from private people or from the Government; if they go to the Government for loans, it is difficult for them to obtain loans. The zamin areas which have been taken over by the Government recently have not yet been surveyed; and due to the non-surveying of the estates, the Tahsildar and other revenue officials when approached for loans, refuse to take cognizance of loan applications on the ground that the properties offered for security are not identifiable and therefore the applications are not complied with. Thus, the agriculturists are not able to get loans from the Government. Again, the loans already payable to the co-operative societies, have got to be paid, but due to the present difficult situation, the agriculturists find it impossible to repay the loans. It is understood that in the State of Madhya Pradesh, the Government have brought forward an Ordinance to the effect that Civil Court decrees should be stayed for a period of one year, so that the agriculturists may be enabled to some extent to get over the present difficult times. Here also, I suggest to the Government that they should bring forward an Ordinance or bring in legislation to the effect that Civil Court decrees should be put in abeyance at least for a year, so that our poor agriculturists may be relieved of their difficulties for some time to come.

"Then with regard to remission, I submit that remission has not been granted in many places. The granting of or the recommendation to grant the remission is entrusted to some revenue officials. Just because they have to prepare so many elaborate accounts in this connection, called Account No. 5, etc., these officers avoid the preparation of the accounts and leave the agriculturists to suffer, even though there is sufficient justification

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for granting kist remission. This should not be the case, and the Government should come forward with the grant of remission wherever it is justifiable.

"Lastly, I want to submit that the condition of the landless agricultural labourers is very hard indeed. On account of want of rain during the past year, there had been no agricultural work for them and they had to migrate to places in the neighbourhood in the expectation of finding some employment there; and even there, as there was the cyclone and the devastation consequent on it, they could not find any employment and so had to return to their own homes . . ."

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker sounded the gong and the hon. Member resumed his seat.)

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a.m

* SRI KUNHI MUHAMMED SHAFEE:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഗവണ്മെന്റുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ അതിപ്രധാനമായ ചില സംഗതികൾ പരാമർശിക്കാതെ പോയത് ഏറെയും ഒരഭിപ്രായപരമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ് എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഒന്നാമതായി ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെ മുസ്ലീം ന്യൂനപക്ഷത്തിന്റെ കാര്യങ്ങളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഗവണ്മെന്റ് നടത്തുന്ന പരഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെ ഒരു പ്രമുഖ ജനവിഭാഗമായ മുസ്ലീംകൾക്ക് ഇവിടുത്തെ നിയമ സഭകളിലും തദ്ദേശ ഭരണ സഭകളിലും മറ്റും അധികാരം അധികരിക്കുന്ന അത്ര സ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി അടുത്ത കാലത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുണ്ടായതും വളരെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ടതാണ്. ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിൽ ഒരു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് രൂപീകരിക്കുന്ന ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഇവിടുത്തെ മറ്റു സഭയുടെ പ്രവർത്തനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അതിയായ വിശ്വാസത്തോടും പ്രത്യാശയോടും കൂടി നിലകൊണ്ട ഈ സഭയും ഇന്നും ആ ആശയം വെടിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ ഏതാനും സംഭവങ്ങളിൽനിന്ന് അവരുടെ ആശയ പൂർവ്വതയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള അറിവ് കറുപ്പായി കറുപ്പായി മാറിയിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്ന് പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടെ നിയമ സഭയിൽ ആങ്ങളെ പ്രതിനിധ്യം ചേർക്കിയതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ ജനാബ് സീതി സാഹേബ് അധികാര പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇതുപോലെതന്നെയാണ് തദ്ദേശ ഭരണ സഭകളിലും ആങ്ങൾക്ക് വരുമാനമില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥിതി. പല കമ്മിറ്റികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും advisory കമ്മിറ്റികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ആങ്ങളുടെ നില ഇതുതന്നെയാണ്. ഇന്ന് കാലത്തെ പത്രത്തിൽ വായിക്കുകയുണ്ടാവി delimitation കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെ അസോഷിയേറ്റ് അംഗങ്ങളായി അതാവ് സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലെ നിയമസഭാ മെമ്പർമാരെ nominate ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളത്. അതിൽ ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇന്ത്യാ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഇതര സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഒരു മാതൃകയാകുമായിട്ടും മുസ്ലീം ന്യൂനപക്ഷത്തിന് പ്രതിനിധ്യം നൽകേണ്ടിയിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ മുസ്ലീംങ്ങളെ ആരെയും എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല എന്ന് കാണുന്നത് വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ദേവനാജനകമാണ്. സമീപകാലത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച നിയമനത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിലും അതുപോലെ പ്രമോഷന്റെ കാര്യത്തിലും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മുസ്ലീം ന്യൂനപക്ഷത്തിന്റെ അവകാശങ്ങളെ സംരക്ഷിക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇന്ത്യാ രാജ്യത്തിലെ മറ്റു സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെ ഗവണ്മെന്റുകൾക്കും കേന്ദ്ര ഗവണ്മെന്റിനേ തന്നെയും ഒരു മാതൃകയാകുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ വിശദമായ ഒരു മനഃസാിതിയോടുകൂടി മുസ്ലീം ന്യൂനപക്ഷത്തോടു് പെരുമാറണം എന്ന് ആൻ വിനിതമായി അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയുണ്ടാകുന്നു.

"മററൊന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുണ്ടായതും വളരെ പരിതാപകരമായിട്ടുള്ളത് മലബാറിന്റെ ഭൂമിയിൽ ക്ഷാമത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അതിൽ വേണ്ടത്ര പരാമർശിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് വാസ്തവത്തിൽ decontrol ഏറ്റെടുത്തിയത് വഴിക്ക് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള സഹായം പൊതുജനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുണ്ടായതും വളരെ പരിതാപകരമാണ്. പക്ഷെ നിയന്ത്രണം എടുത്തുകൊള്ളാതെ ഗുണം അനുഭവിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ ആങ്ങളുടെ ജില്ലയിൽ മറ്റു ഇടങ്ങളെയും ഭക്ഷണ സാധനങ്ങളെ ക്ഷാമവും നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഒരു അസാധാരണ പരിതഃസ്ഥിതി എന്ന നിലയിൽ അടുത്ത കൊയ്ത്തുകാലംവരെക്ക് അവിടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്ക്

12th March 1953] [Sri Kunhi Muhamed Shafee]

പതിനാറു കൺസ് അരിവിതം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് റോഡ് കോപ്പുകളിൽനിന്ന് വിതരണം ചെയ്യാൻ ഏല്പിച്ച് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. അസാധാരണ പരിതഃസ്ഥിതി എന്ന പറയുമ്പോൾ ര.ഞ്ചാപുർ, തൃശ്ശിനാപ്പള്ളി മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ ഏകദേശം 100 കളെപ്പോളി ജനങ്ങളെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെയ്ത പരിശ്രമങ്ങളെ ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഏറ്റെടുത്ത് അധികം സ്മരിക്കുക കൂടി ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുപോലെത്തന്നെ ഒരു അസാധാരണ പരിതഃസ്ഥിതി മലബാറിൽ ഉണ്ടായതായി പറയുന്നിച്ച് മലബാറിലെ ഭക്ഷണ പരിതഃസ്ഥിതി നന്നായിത്തീർന്നതുവരെക്കും അഞ്ചു മാസക്കാലത്തേക്കെങ്കിലും മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് പതിനാറു കൺസ് അരിവിതം ദിവസേന വിതരണം ചെയ്യാനുള്ള ഏല്പിച്ച് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെയ്യണം. മലബാറിൽ വിളയുന്നതും നിമിത്തം വളരെ വിഷമതകൾ ജനങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഈ നിലക്ക് ഒരു പരിഹാരം ചെയ്തുവാൻ ഇനി അടുത്ത കാലത്തെ കയോത്തുകാലത്തു മാത്രമേ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. ഒരു ആരോഗ്യപരമായ പരക്കെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്; നെല്ല് മുഴുവൻ മില്ലുകാരും പണക്കാരായ ആളുകൾ പാട്ടിലാക്കി സാധകൾക്ക് കിട്ടാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ സംഭരിച്ചു വെച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ് എന്ന്. ഇതിന് ഒരു പരിഹാരം എന്ന നിലക്ക് അടുത്ത കയോത്തുകാലത്തു ഒരു ചെറിയ levy മലബാറിൽ ഏല്പിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവിടുത്തെ ബുദ്ധിജ്ഞാക്കൾ ഭക്ഷണം കിട്ടാത്ത ഒരു പരിതഃസ്ഥിതി ഉണ്ടാകാൻ സാധിക്കില്ല. ഇതുവളരെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഗതിയാണെന്നും ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ കാർമ്മപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇന്ന് മലബാറിലെ കൃഷി മുമ്പെ മാത്രമാണ് ആശ്രയിച്ചു നില്ക്കുന്നത്. മലബാറിൽ ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ ഇല്ലെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞാൽ അത് ഒരു അതിശയോക്തി ആയിരിക്കും. എങ്കിൽ ഈ പദ്ധതികൾ വളരെ ചുരുക്കമാണെന്ന് പറയുന്നതിൽ തെറ്റില്ല. അങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കെ കളെപ്പട്ടുന്ന മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സഹായിക്കൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എന്തെങ്കിലും ഭക്ഷണക്കുറവ് തീർക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി റോഡ് കോപ്പുകൾ മുഖേന പതിനാറു കൺസ് അരി ദിവസംതോറും അഞ്ചു മാസക്കാലത്തേക്ക് വിതരണം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതുമാണ്.

“ മറ്റൊരു സംഗതി മലബാർ ജില്ലയിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെക്കാലമായി പ്രവീക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മലബാർ കിട്ടിയായ നിയമം പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഭേദഗതികളോടുകൂടി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇനിയും സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ള കാര്യമാണ്. തഞ്ചാവൂരിലെ കടിയന്മാരും പണ്ഡിതന്മാരും കളെപ്പട്ടുന്ന ഘട്ടത്തിൽ അവരെ സഹായിക്കുവാൻ ആദ്യം ഒരു Ordinance പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചു. രണ്ടാമത് ഒരു നിയമനിർമ്മാണം വഴിയും കാടിത്തെയ്ത ബുദ്ധിജ്ഞാക്കൾ രാജഗോപാലചാരി അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയ്ക്കു നേതൃത്വത്തിലുള്ള ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മലബാറിലെ കടിയന്മാരും ജനീയരും ഒരുപോലെ ക്ലേശിക്കുന്ന ഈ പ്രശ്നത്തിന് ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന വിഷയം നിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നത് കരിക്കലും അഭിപ്രായമില്ല എന്നു പറയാതെ തരമില്ല. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഈ നിയമം ഭേദഗതികളോടുകൂടി അടുത്തുവരും എന്ന് പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ച് കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. മലബാറിലെ നിയമസഭാ മെമ്പർമാരായ ഞങ്ങൾ ധരിച്ചിരുന്നത് ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ ഡിസെമ്പറിൽ മുമ്പായി പുതിയ ഭേദഗതികൾ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കും എന്നായിരുന്നു. ഡിസെമ്പർ, ജനുവരിയും, ഫിബ്രുവരിയും കഴിഞ്ഞ മാർച്ചും മെയ്ത്തിൽ ആയി, ഈ നിയമനിർമ്മാണം ഇനിയും പൂർത്തിയായിട്ടില്ല എന്നാണ് ഈ സഭയിൽനിന്നും അറിയാമത്. ഇനിയും ഇത് നിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകാതെ ആ നിയമം പൂർത്തിയാക്കി ഈ സഭ മുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ തീർന്നു എന്ന് ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മലബാറിൽ ഒരു community projects നെർ വിഭാഗം ഏല്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. ഈ community projects ആയിൽ അതുമൂലം ജനങ്ങളുടെ സാമ്പ്രദായിക വരുമാനം ഒരു സാമൂഹ്യ അന്തരീക്ഷം രാജ്യഭാഷാത്തിരുവേണ്ടി സംഘടിപ്പിച്ച് സഹകരിച്ച് പ്രവർത്തിക്കാൻ ഉള്ള ഒരു അപസം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊണ്ട് ഇരുന്നൂറ്റ് ആഴ്ചയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കത്തോളം വലിയ ഒരു നേട്ടമാണ്. അവിടെ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് നിത്യേന പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ community projects പല പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളും, പല വകുപ്പുകളും ഭിവിത തുറകളിൽ ആവശ്യമായ പല വിധത്തിലുള്ള പരിശ്രമങ്ങളും ഏല്പിക്കാമെന്നും ഭിവിത തുറകളിൽ സന്തോഷവഹിമാണ്. ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ community projects വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഘട്ടത്തിൽ മലബാറിൽ ഇന്ന് പല തുറകളിലും വിടുന്നതും നില്ക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശമായ ഏറനാട്, വള്ളുവനാട് താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ഈ community projects ഏല്പിക്കുന്നതാണ് എന്ന് ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഒരു

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മന്ത്രിസഭ രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതിന്നു ശ്രീമന്ത്രി രാജഗോപാലാചാരി അവാർക്കളെ കണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവണ്ണർ കാണിച്ച വിരോധകവും വിശ്വാസവും ആ മന്ത്രിസഭ രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ശ്രീ രാജഗോപാലാചാരി അവാർക്കൾ കാണിച്ച ധീരതയും വിസ്മയംകൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതും. മുമ്പും ന്യൂനവകുപ്പത്തിന്റെ സംരക്ഷണ വിഷയത്തിൽ അതേ രാജ്യ നന്ദനായും വിശാല മനസ്സാക്കിയും ധീരതയും ഈ മന്ത്രിസഭ കാണിക്കുന്നുമെന്നും, അതുവഴി മറ്റു സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു മാതൃകയായിത്തീരുന്നെന്നും ആൻ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടു്.

11-10
a.m.

SRI T. POTHA RAJU :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, గవర్నరుగారి పుషన్యాసంలోని అంశములన్నీటిని పరిశీలించి చూచిన తర్వాత దానిలో ఏ విషయాన్ని చూచి ఆసందించాలో తోచడంలేదు. ఈ శాసనసభ యేర్పాట్ల పనిమిది మానాలు దాటింది. పాతవారు కొందరు సభను విడిచి పోతున్నారు. కొత్తవారు సభ్యులుగా వస్తున్నారు. ఈ పనిమిది తొమ్మిది మానాలుగా శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి అధ్యక్షాధిపత్యం కొనసాగుతున్నది. వారి పరిపాలనకాలంలో ప్రజాస్థితి ఎట్లా వుంది. ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి యీ ప్రభుత్వం చేసిన పనులు ఏమిటి, ఆనే విషయాలు చూచినట్లయితే, పూర్తిగా నిస్పృహ, నిరాశలనుమాత్రమే ఎదుర్కొనవలసివస్తుంది. ప్రజాసీకాన్ని ఎదుర్కొంటూన్న సమస్యలను వేటిని యీ ప్రభుత్వం పరిష్కరించజాలకపోయింది. తన్నివార తార్థం యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఎట్టి కార్యక్రమాలు అమలుపరచదలచిందో కూడా గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసంలో తెలియజేయబడలేదు. నేను కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ సభ్యుడను. అంత మాత్రంచేతనే, నేను యీ ఉపన్యాసాన్ని విమర్శిస్తున్నానని భావించరాదు. పద్దెనిమిది పేరాలుగా విభజించబడి, విశు వేటినిండా ముద్రింపబడిన యీ పుషన్యాస సారాంశం యేమిటి? దీనివల్ల ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి కలిగే పునులు వాటు ఏమిటి ఆనే విషయాలు గమనించాలి. దాదాపు ఆరుకోట్లమంది జనాభావున్న యీ రాష్ట్రాన్ని పరిపాలించే విషయంలో యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఎట్టి శ్రద్ధఅయినా చూపుతుందా ఆనే అనుమానం ప్రతి ప్రజాసామాన్యవాదికీ కలగడంలో ఎటువంటి ఆశ్చర్యంలేదు. గత ఆయిదేండ్లుగా దరుస సిలితో కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కొనసాగించింది. అనాటి కాంగ్రెసు నాయకులు ఎన్ని కలలో తగిన ప్రతిఫలాన్ని పొందారు. విదోవిధంగా శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు తిరిగి కాంగ్రెసును అధికారంలోకి తీసుకొచ్చారు. ప్రజాక్షమాన్నే ఆకాంక్షిస్తున్నామని వారు పలుసార్లు చెప్పారు. అయితే వాస్తవంగా ఏమి జరిగింది? శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి ప్రభుత్వకాలంలో ప్రజాసామాన్యంయొక్క జీవన ప్రమాణం యేమైనా పెరిగిందా. ఉత్పత్తి అభివృద్ధిఅయిందా? ప్రజలు నిత్యావసరవస్తువులు సేకరించుకొనుటకు పడే కటకట ఏమైనా తగ్గిందా? అని పరిశీలించవలసియున్నది. వై విషయాల్ని టిలోను యీ ప్రభుత్వం సాధించిందేమియులేదు. గవర్నరుగారి పుషన్యాసం విదో తంతులాగుంది. అసలు యీ గవర్నరుగారు ఉండవలసిన అవశ్యకత యేమో బోధపడడంలేదు. వారినిమిత్తం పదిలక్షలరూపాయల ప్రజాధనం ప్రతి సంవత్సరం వ్యయపరచడం అనవసరం కాదా? అని అడుగుతున్నాను. లేపో మాపో బడ్జెటు సమాచేశం కానున్నది. ఈలాగా వాంఛనీయమైన యీ ఉపన్యాసం యొక్క అగత్యంలేదు. అయినా parliamentary democracy అనే పేరున యాత తంగమంజూ జరుపుతున్నారు. అసలు యీ గవర్నరుగారు, యీ ఉపన్యాసాలు ఎంత మాత్రం అవసరంలేదు. ప్రజాధనాన్ని వ్యయపరచటానికి తప్ప గవర్నరుగారియొక్క ఉపయోగమే యేమాత్రంలేదు. దేశం బ్రటిషుసామ్రాజ్యవాదుల హస్తగతమై యున్నప్పుడు రాష్ట్రానికి గవర్నర్లను నిర్వాటుచేయటానికి వారి చేయటానికి, వారి చేతి పరిపాలన కొనసాగించజేయటానికి అవసరమండేది. కాని నామమాత్రపు ఆధికారులతో వాస్తవప్రాయమైన గవర్నరును కలిగియుండవలసిన అవసరం ఎంతమాత్రం లేదు. మంత్రివర్గంవారు శయ్యించేసిన ఉపన్యాసాన్ని యీ శాసనసభలో చదువుటకు

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గాను పదిలమై రూపాయలు వెచ్చించి గవర్నరును నియమించవక్కరలేదు. ఈ విషయమై శ్రీ సాగి సూర్యనారాయణరాజుగారు చెప్పారు.

“శ్రీ ముత్తయ్య చెట్టియారగారు ప్రజాస్వామ్యమంటే యేమో వారి ఉపన్యాసంలో వివరించారు. కమ్యూనిస్టులకు ప్రజాస్వామ్యం మీద నమ్మకం లేదని, parliamentary democracy ని భగ్నం చేయడమే కమ్యూనిస్టుల ఆశయమని వివరించారు. శ్రీ ముత్తయ్య చెట్టియారగారి రాజకీయజీవిత, పరిణామాలు తెలిసినవారికి ఆయన వాదన బాగా అర్థమవుతుంది. ఈనాడు వారు ఎన్నయినా దర్శనాన్ని వల్లించవచ్చు. ఏదో తామకు నిలుపుకోటానికి గవర్నరుగారిని నియమించవలసివుందని ఆనడంలో అర్థంలేదు. గవర్నరుగారు ఉన్నా లేకపోయినా ప్రభుత్వం కొనసాగుతుంది. అనవసర ఖర్చులు తగ్గించి ప్రజాపకార్యక్రమాలు అమలుజరపడమే మా ముఖ్యోద్దేశము. మన రాష్ట్రము ముఖ్యంగా వ్యవసాయకప్రాంతం. వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధి జరిగినచో ప్రజాసామాన్యంయొక్క జీవప్రమాణం పెరగదు. వ్యవసాయరంగంలో ప్రధానమైన మార్పు చేస్తేనేతప్ప మన రాష్ట్ర ప్రజల పరిస్థితులు బాగుపడవు. వ్యాపారస్తులు వ్యాపారరంగంలో చెబుతున్నారు. వారు తీరని నష్టాలకు గురిఅయినారు. ఇదంతా శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి కోర్కెలమీద జరిగింది. తెయ్యని మాటలు చెప్పి, సభ్యులను, ప్రజలను తన వైపుకు తిప్పుకుంటారు. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ప్రజల అభివృద్ధి కొరకు పాటుపడుతున్నారనటారు. కాని వారు చెప్పేది, చేసేది అంతయు యుక్తితో కూడుకున్నట్లుపంటింది. గవర్నరు ఉపన్యాసం ఎనిమిదవ పాఠంలో ఒకమాట మాత్రం వివేచించడం జరిగింది. ఈ సంవత్సరపు బడ్జెటు పరిస్థితి చాలా క్లిష్టంగా వుంటుందని చెప్పబడింది; అందుకు కారణం ప్రజల ఆర్థికదృక్పథమైనది వివరించబడియున్నది. మన ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితి అంత క్లిష్టపరిస్థితికి వచ్చుటకు కారణము ఎవరో, ఎందుకు అలా ఉన్నదో అలాచించాలి. కాంగ్రెసు అని ప్రజలంటున్నారు. అదికాక కాంగ్రెసుపక్ష M.L.As. వాళ్ళుచేసిన పనులే దీనికి కారణం అని చెప్పవచ్చును. వాళ్ళు చేసిన మంచి పనులు ఏవైనా వున్నవా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. అభివృద్ధిప్రణాళికలు సెలవేర్చేటట్లు వాగ్దానాలు చేశారేకాని, ప్రభుత్వపక్షం నుండి యీ ప్రణాళికలు నిలుపుదలమాత్రం చేశారు. ప్రజల ఆర్థికపరిస్థితి క్షీణించుచున్నది అనటానికి ఎవరు బాధ్యులు. ప్రభుత్వము దేశములో ఉత్పత్తి జాస్తిచేశారా? ఆహారధాన్యాల ఉత్పత్తి తగ్గిపోయిందనునో ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితి తగ్గింది. ఈదుస్థితి రోజు రోజుకు తీవ్రతరం అయిపోతున్నది. అందువల్ల ఆహార సమస్య తీవ్రతరమైంది. అది కాకుండా వ్యాపార క్షీణిస్తున్నది. మార్కెటు ఖర్చులైతేనేగదా మార్కెటు ఖర్చు సావకాశముంటుంది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వమునకు ప్రజల ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితి పెంచే ఉద్దేశము కనబడదు. ప్రజల ఆదాయం తగ్గితే, ప్రభుత్వ ఆదాయం తగ్గుతుంది. ప్రజల ఆదాయం పెరిగితే, ప్రభుత్వ ఆదాయం పెరుగుతుంది. గతంలో ఇప్పటి ప్రభుత్వవిధానమువల్ల ప్రజల అభివృద్ధి వివిధంగాను తృప్తికరంగాలేదు. ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజల యాద సుస్పృహవముగలవారైతే, కృష్ణా ఆనకట్టవిషయము విమోచి. ఈ ఆనకట్ట ఇంజనీర్లు ఎంత మొరపెట్టుకొన్నప్పటికీ, దీనిని అశ్రద్ధ చేసినందున పరదలసమయములో యీ ఆనకట్ట చెబుతిన్నట్లు గండి పడ్డది. ప్రభుత్వము సత్వరచర్యలు తీసుకున్నట్లయితే, యీ ఆనకట్టకు యంత క్రమాద స్థితివచ్చివుండేది కాదు. ప్రభుత్వంయొక్క నిర్లక్ష్య భావము ఇందుమాలముగా రుజువుఅయినది. ఇప్పుడు బీఫ్ యింజనీర్ యీ కృష్ణానదిమీద ఆనకట్ట ఎగువన ఒక regulator road bridge కట్టవలెనని అంటున్నారు. దీనికి సుమారు రెండు కోట్ల ముప్పయిలక్షల రూపాయలు ఎస్టేమేటుచేశారని తెలుస్తున్నది. ఇందులో యాభైలక్షలు యూనియన్ ప్రభుత్వము యిస్తామంటే ఇంతడబ్బు దీనికి మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము ఖర్చుపెట్టేందుకు వెనుకాడుతున్నది. ఈ బ్రిడ్జి త్వరలో నిర్మించక పోయినట్లయితే, యీ ఆనకట్టకింద సాగుబడిఅయ్యే

[Sri T. Potha Raju]

[12th March 1953]

పడకొండు లక్షల యకరాలలో పండేపంట నాశనమై వీరుతుండో లేదో గమనించాలి. ఇలాంటి అపసరమైన పనులు ప్రభుత్వము శ్రద్ధతీసుకొని చేయించకపోతే అహరన్తితి దెబ్బతినక మానుతుందా? ఈ నాడు దేశములో ఎక్కడ చూచినను కరువు తాండవిస్తున్న యున్నది. ఇటువంటి ముఖ్యమైన అంశములు అన్నియు గవర్నరు గుర్తించినట్లు కనబడలేదు. అందులో యీ గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసంలో ఏవేవో ప్రశ్నగములు అన్ని తెచ్చారు. నిజంగా యీ ఉపన్యాసము అంతయు పరిశీలించి చూస్తే, ఎదో అమామీగా రెండు ముక్కలు యీసభ గద్దెమీద కెక్కి చదివిపోదాము, మన బాధ్యత వీరుతుంది అనే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో, ఉపన్యాసము చేసినట్లు కనబడుతుందే కాని, నిజంగా ప్రజల అభివృద్ధికోరి, వాస్తవిక పరిస్థితులు దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని, నిజమైన బాధ్యతను సూచించు ఉపన్యాసము ఇచ్చినట్లు కనబడలేదని చెప్పుతున్నాను”

10-20
a.m.

* SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR:—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is really an honour done to the State that the President and the Prime Minister have paid visits throughout this State. Their personal inspection of the various famine-affected areas and the sufferings of the people would, I hope, make them do their best for our State as early as possible.

“ Regarding the formation of the Andhra State, it is the opinion of many of us that, if the Andhras are given a chance to locate their capital in Madras, it will really subject the Tamilians and Andhras to fight in the day-to-day administration. Therefore, it is in the best interests of everybody that both of them should remain at a respectable distance and, therefore, it is the desire of the Tamilians that the capital of the Andhra State should be located within the Andhradesa itself.

“ Then, Sir, regarding Agriculture, the Government must bestow their best attention on the agricultural side. The aid given to the ryots at present is very poor and I should say, it is nothing at all. The seasonal conditions are very bad throughout the State and especially in the Chingleput district we have been having continual drought for the last six or seven years, with the result that the economic condition of the people is going from bad to worse. Even in certain places where we had rainfall, the out-turn is very poor and in addition to that, there has been insect pest, with the result that the ryots get disappointed at the poor yield and even the officials with whom I had contact recently did not deny this fact. It is a strange thing to note that at this critical period the Government, all of a sudden, have chosen to announce a change in the longstanding policy of remission. In fact, their new order completely changing the Board Standing Orders states that the ryots paying a kist of Rs. 101 and more are not entitled to any land revenue remission; so also income-tax assesseees. By this order, the very principle underlying land revenue remission has been set at naught. The majority of the rural middle-class pattadars will, I am sure, be very hard hit by this order. The assumption of the Government that the big pattadars are well-to-do and therefore they can afford to pay the kist, is not supported by any facts. It will indeed be cruel if remission is not given at least in cases where there has been total

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destruction by flood, drought or cyclone. In this connection, the 'Hindu' of the 8th instant wrote a very valuable article on this subject and I congratulate the paper for that. I am sure, the Government will examine this question thoroughly. At least a committee may be constituted to go thoroughly into this question and revise their policy as early as possible.

" Sir, the district of Chingleput, as I have already pointed out, requires special treatment. The Revenue Minister who recently visited some of the areas in the district, especially the Kancheepuram taluk, was also convinced of the condition of the crops. He was then requested by the ryots that at least a postponement of the kist should be ordered. I am sure he will sympathetically consider their request.

" Regarding power development so far made in the State, it is quite inadequate and much more so with regard to my district of Chingleput. In fact, many irrigation projects which were already investigated have not been taken up, or have been slowed down, probably due to paucity of funds. At least the works that have been investigated should be taken up so that the food problem in the district of Chingleput, which is very near Madras, may be solved. The Central Government must also be approached for more financial aid.

" More community project centres should be opened wherever people want them. As it is, the Rural Welfare Scheme is very ineffective and so I suggest that it may be combined with the community project centres.

" In the matter of basic schools, I have been visiting many of the basic schools in the district and their condition is very bad. All the basic schools that are being started now can in no way be compared to those that were started by Mahatma Gandhi. These are basic schools only in name. In fact, a good basic school should attract a good number of children and they should be made to realise that the school is intended to train them as good citizens of future. I should say that the amount that is now spent on these basic education schools, is a colossal waste.

" As for Public Health, larger amounts should be spent. Especially in rural parts more and more dispensaries should be opened and more pay should be given to rural medical practitioners, as otherwise there would not be any incentive for them to go to the villages and settle there.

" I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Government for the speedy steps they have taken to relieve the distress of the people of the Tanjore district affected by the recent cyclone.

" Lastly, Sir, I should say, that though this Assembly decided that the life of the present district boards should be extended up to 30th June 1953, it is not known how all of a sudden the Government have chosen to appoint special officers for district boards.

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I do not know how it will be helpful to the public, I mean, the appointment of special officers who are none other than the Government servants who were wielding power in the administration of the district boards. Therefore, I would straightaway request the Government to hold elections to district boards and not appoint special officers, which is against the very fundamental principles of democracy.

"Finally, Sir, I would plead that top priority should be given to the supply of drinking water in the villages. I should think that each village and each cheri should be given at least one well.

"With these few words I resume my seat, Sir."

11-30
a.m.

* SRI ASI NEELADRIRAO REDDI :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think His Excellency the Governor for his Address. But I regret to note various omissions in it. Agriculture is the chief industry of our State and now we are short of food. It is said in the Address that agriculture continues to engage the attention of Government and it is also said that the Government have been compelled to slow down the progress of irrigation and power schemes on account of financial stringency. If the progress of irrigation works is slowed down, how can agriculture flourish? Now poor ryots are suffering for want of rain. But we are not implementing any irrigation schemes. Unless we take up a sufficient number of minor irrigation works at least, we will not be able to solve our food problem.

"The Government say that there is financial stringency. They can get over this stringency very easily. On account of Prohibition, this State is losing a revenue of Rs. 22 crores per annum in all. If we had not foregone that revenue and if we had utilized it for the development of irrigation, this financial stringency would not have arisen. Let us not think that Prohibition has been a success. It has not at all been a success. I think every Member of the House will agree with me when I say that Prohibition has utterly failed. We have given scope for demoralization on account of Prohibition. Prohibition subordinate staff have regularized mamools. Even the females in villages have taken to drink. Let us not think of Prohibition now. Let us scrap the Prohibition scheme and divert the funds and our attention to irrigation schemes.

"Nothing is said about backward districts in the Address. Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Rayalaseema districts are really backward, especially in the matter of irrigation. But Srikakulam district is backward in all respects. A good many irrigation sources are badly in need of repair, because the Government have not provided any funds for their repair. The result is that people are suffering for want of food. There was no timely rain especially this year. When the crops were in the stage of harvest, floods devastated them.

"Srikakulam district is backward in education also. There is not even a single first grade college there, and there are not

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enough number of middle and high schools. I request the Government to take early steps to develop this backward district by introducing compulsory education.

"Sufficient medical aid is not available. There is only one hospital at Ichapuram to serve one lakh of people. I regret to say that there is no doctor in that hospital for the last four months. The people are feeling the absence of a doctor very much. There is a sub-jail there and I do not know what medical attendance there is for the prisoners. If anything untoward happens there on account of the absence of a doctor, the Government will be held responsible for it.

"There is no drinking water in several Harijan villages and also for the 50,000 people of Uddanam. This is not a problem for the current year only; it has been there for the past several years. I request the Government to see that adequate drinking water is provided.

"The Government have not given adequate loans to the ryots. This year the Government refused to give loans with the result that the poor ryots suffer very much.

"Weavers are not able to maintain themselves. If Government organize collective weaving centres to provide employment to the distressed weavers, a great number of handloom weavers will be benefited.

"Almost every Member talked about the formation of the Andhra State. I would appeal to my Tamil brothers that we should part as friends and in an atmosphere of goodwill. Let us not be provoked by a few cunning people who induce us to quarrel. I regret to observe however that even Sri Rajaji, an able statesman, should have asked the Andhras to quit Madras immediately after the formation of the Andhra State. I am really sorry that such a statesman should advise us like that. If one reads the history of Madras, he will understand how it was developed. We can definitely say that it owes its origin to Andhras. No doubt we cannot give the credit for the development of the City exclusively to Andhras. The City owes its development to Andhras, Tamilians, Malayalees, Kannadigas and Muslims. It has developed to this extent by the combined efforts of all these people. There is no justification for any one of these people to claim the City exclusively for themselves. When we are on the verge of separation, let us not quarrel. We know that if there is a partition of the property among two brothers in a Hindu family and if there is only one house, the elder brother would not ask the younger brother to get out of the house at once. He will put up a partition and ask the younger brother to cook and have his residence in one part of the house till another house is built. That has been the Indian custom from time immemorial. Let us not forget that. Reference to Mahabharata is made in this Assembly very often. The Hon. Sri Rajaji has written Mahabharata in English, and he is advising the people

[Sri Asi Neeladrirao Reddi] [12th March 1953]

to read Puranas. Viewed in one light, Mahabharata is nothing but the history of a quarrel. Viewed in another light, it contains a good many morals which we should learn and practise. Rajaji indirectly induces us to quarrel. Like Uttamakumaran, the hon. Member Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad said that 200 Members of this House would resign if Rajaji were to resign and he extolled Rajaji for all the good that he has done in Delhi. Such sort of statements made in the Assembly will provoke some Members, and mutual goodwill will be lost. Let us not dilate on such things.

1-40
a.m.

“ Again, Rajaji did not stop with this. He went on to say that the formation of linguistic States was a tribal idea. Yes. But aborigines are better people. I have lived with aborigines for 32 years in the jungle. I know the Chenchus, Khonds and others. Let us learn from them unity and brotherhood.”

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Motion of Thanks, I would like to say a few words. His Excellency has indicated to us the practical side of the policy pursued by the Government. With regard to the formation of the new State for Andhras, he has assured us that this Government will take all proper steps for the early formation of an Andhra State. In this respect, I would suggest one thing. I would tell all our friends here that we are at the beginning of a new era in South India's history. All these years we were living jointly and now we are going to separate. Let us not forget that South India has a tradition, a proud tradition and let us all try to maintain that great tradition. It is but natural that there are certain misunderstandings now. There are bound to be misunderstandings at the time of partition. But let us all, especially those who are real representatives of the people here, see that the differences that exist between us are smoothened out. Let us part in a friendly spirit. We are unable to decide the issue ourselves and have therefore referred it to the Centre. The Centre is going to give a decision soon. Let us agree to the decision and be friends. We are after all parting on administrative grounds but we will continue to live happily and maintain our great South Indian tradition. Let us not give scope to the Northern Indian people to think that we quarrel over this particular issue. In spite of our long joint life the time has come for us to dividé. Let us divide and live peacefully. Let us not give scope for the Central Government to impose Governor's rule on us. In this connexion, I would appeal to all democratic forces to join together to help the Congress Government in this State in the creation of the new State and also in ensuring that the new-born Andhra State and also the residuary State have a stable Government. Let no section of the people have any kind of misunderstanding in this matter. Let me assure the House that Andhras are in no way hating Rajaji. We will take all the great experiences of Rajaji with us. We will take his advice in implementing our new Five-Year Plan. After all both Governments have to consult each other on ever so many matters. So let us not forget our great tradition and let us part as friends.

12th March 1953] [Sri L. Lakshmana Das]

" Next, I come to the proposal of appointing special officers to District Boards. I am unable to reconcile myself to this policy of the Government. The reason is I know what the special officers are. We have had sufficient experience of these special officers. We know how District Boards were working under these special officers. There was no progress in the administration during their regime. Of course, the deficit budget of Districts have always presented a headache to the Government but people still appreciate one thing in the administration of District Boards. For instance, District Boards have helped in increasing the number of schools. During the War, we had only seventeen high schools in the Sriakulam district. During the last two years of our regime, however, we were able to start another twenty high schools in the district. This is some consolation to the people which did not come about during the special officers' regime. If the Government want to have elections, let them have; otherwise, let us give another six or eight months' life to the District Boards. Let us not now have the idea of special officers being appointed as we are on the eve of the formation of the new Andhra State.

" Then, Sir, we expected that there would be reference to some amendment to the Rent Reduction Act now in force. The Act has failed in this State. The judgments of the High Court and the Supreme Court have made the Act inoperative. What has happened to the tenants and the inam ryots? Inamdars everywhere are taking the law into their own hands and driving out the inam ryots from the fields. We have already submitted several memoranda to the Government to consider this question urgently. Nothing has turned up so far. I would request the Government now to propose an amendment to section 3 (2) (d) of the Rent Reduction Act so as to enable the ryots to continue on land. If necessary let us take steps to pay reasonable compensation to the small inamdars.

" The Rent Reduction Act has failed in another respect also. It has failed in Tekkali taluk. Now, according to the Rent Reduction Act, the Government are collecting Rs. 18-8-0 for every acre and all the arrears of rent extending over the last six years are also collected this year. Unfortunately this year, in Tekkali taluk there is a great famine. I do not know whether the Government have any information from their officials in the taluk. Officials have begun collecting arrears and it is very difficult for the tenants now to pay these this year. Already, I understand, thirty per cent of the rent for the year has been collected. I would request the Government at least to stop collection of the arrears this year, and extend it over the next few years.

" Lastly I come to minor irrigation works. My humble suggestion to the Government is that all minor irrigation works should be taken on hand. Works which are already on hand should be continued. I say this because in Sriakulam district we have been told that all District Collectors have been circularised

[Sri L. Lakshmana Das]

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by the Government to stop all further works. I request, therefore, that famine works and minor irrigation works must be taken up and continued in Srikakulam district as well as in other famine-affected places.

"I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity you have given me to congratulate the Government and support the Motion of Thanks."

11-50
a.m.

* SRI N. SIVARAJ :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கடந்த இரண்டு தினங்களாக கவர்னர் அவர்கள் நிகழ்த்திய பிரசங்கத்தை யொட்டி, மாகாண மக்கள் நிலைமையைப்பற்றி, காரசாரமாக இரு சரா பிலும் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் பொதுவாக இருக்கும் பிரச்சனைகளை வேலையில்லா தண்டாட்டம், உணவு நெருக்கடி, பஞ்சம். இதைப்பற்றித்தான் எல்லோரும் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கும் நான் அங்கு உணவு பிரச்சனையில் நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுதுள்ள சர்க்காரின் உணவு கொள்கை சம்பந்தமாக தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு பயங்கரமான நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அரிசி விலை, நெல்விலை இன்றையதினம் பார்த்தால் நெல் விலை மூட்டை ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 23, 24, 25 என்று விற்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லா இருக்கிறது. அதனால் மிகவும் பயங்கரமான நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அத்துடன் சர்க்காரின் லெவி கொள்முதல் மூலியமாக நெல் கொள்முதல் நடக்கிறது. நெல் விளைச்சல் கிட்டத்தட்ட 40 சதவிகிதம் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. அந்த ஜில்லா உபரி ஜில்லாவாக இருந்ததற்குட இப்பொழுது அங்கே கொள்முதல் செய்யவதால் மூட்டை ஒன்றுக்கு லெவி விலை ரூ. 14 என்று விற்பனையும் பக்கத்து ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள வியாபாரிகள் அங்கு வந்து மூட்டை ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 23, 24 என்று கொடுத்து வாங்கிப் போகிறார்கள். அதனால் எங்கள் ஜில்லா உபரி ஜில்லாவாக இருந்தும் அங்கே அரிசி கிடைக்காமல் மக்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் மூன்று மாதங்களில் ஒரு பட்டணம் படி அரிசி ஒரு ரூபாய் அல்லது ஒன்றரை ரூபாய்க்கு அல்லது இரண்டு ரூபாய்க்குக்கூட விற்கும் படியான நிலைமை ஏற்படும். இப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு பயங்கரமான நிலைமை ஏற்படும்படியான நிலைமை அங்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையை சமாளிக்க, இந்த உணவு பஞ்சத்தை சமாளிக்க சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுதே நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது மக்களுக்கு வாங்கும் சக்தி குறைந்து விட்டது. மக்களுக்கு தங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உணவு வாங்கும் சக்திகூட கிடைப்பது. அதனால் கூடியசீக்கிரம் அங்கே உணவுக்காக கலகம் வந்தாலும் வரலாம். அதற்கு சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுதே தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நெல், அரிசி விலையைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது உபரியாக இருக்கும் ஜில்லாவிற்கு பக்கங்களிலுள்ள தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலிருந்தும், பஞ்சாப்லிருந்தும் அரிசியை வாங்கி வந்து அங்கே ஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்துவருகிறார்கள். அதை அவர்கள் வாங்கி சாப்பிடவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ரேஷன் ஷாப்புகளில் அவர்களுக்கு 4 அவுன்ஸ் அரிசிதான் வழங்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அப்படி 4 அவுன்ஸ் அரிசி கொடுத்தாலும்கூட அந்தக் கடைகளில் கொடுக்கப்பறும் அரிசி படுமோசமானதாக இருக்கிறது. கீழ் தரமான அரிசியாக இருக்கிறது. சொந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள அரிசியை கொடுத்துவிட்டு அவர்கள் 4 அவுன்சும் வாங்கி அதாவும் கீழ்தரமான அரிசியை வாங்கி சாப்பிடும் நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே அங்குள்ள அரிசி, நெல் விலையை கட்டுப்பாடு செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. ரேஷன் கடைகளில் 8 அவுன்ஸ் அல்லது 6 அவுன்ஸ் கொடுத்தாலும் ஓரளவு அவர்கள் வாங்கிச் சாப்பிட சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். சின்னப்படி 5 அல்லது 5½ அணு என்று வாங்கி வந்தவர்கள் இப்பொழுது 13 அல்லது 13½ அணு கொடுத்து வாங்கிச் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். பின்னால் ஒரு படி அரிசி ரூ. 1 அல்லது ரூ. 1½ அல்லது ரூ. 2 என்கூட வாங்கிச் சாப்பிடும் நிலைமை ஏற்படலாம். அந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு வாங்கும் சக்தி இருக்காது. மிகவும் குறைந்து இருக்கும். வேலை இல்லா திண்டாட்டத்தினால் அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையும்

12th March 1953]

[Sri N. Sivaraj]

பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரு படி அரிசி ரூபாய் ஒன்று அல்லது ஒன்றரை என்று விற்புல் அவர்களால் எப்படி சமாளிக்க முடியும்! ஒரு பயங்கரமான நெருக்கடிதான் ஏற்படும். இந்த நிலைமையில் உடனடியாக விலையைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தியாகவேண்டும். இந்த நெருக்கடியினால் மிராசுதார்கள் களிடமும் வருமானம் குறைந்து விட்டது. சாகுபடிக்காரர்களிடமும் வருமானம் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமை நீடித்தால் மூன்று மாதங்களுக்குப் பிறகு பெரிய பயங்கரமான நெருக்கடி ஏற்படும். அப்படி நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டால் அதை சர்க்கார் சமாளிக்கும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்படும். அதனால் இப்பொழுதே அரிசி, நெல் விலையை நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“இப்பொழுது கட்டாயக் கொள்முதல் நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. அதுவும் அதிகாரிகளுடைய தயவில்தான் நடக்கிறது. யாருக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறதோ அவர்களுக்குத்தான் கொள்முதலில் செலாக்ரயம் இருக்கிறது. பெரிய மிராசுதார்களுக்கு கொள்முதல் எவ்விதம் நடக்கிறது என்றால் ரிவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் எழுதிப் போவதுதான். அதனால் உடனடியாக விலையை நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இஷ்டமானபடி பக்கத்திலுள்ள ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள வியாபாரிகள் இங்கு வந்து மூட்டை ரூ. 12½ அல்லது 13½ என்று விற்பு நெல்லை ரூ. 23, 24, 25 என்று வாங்கிக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். 24 படி கொண்ட ஒரு கலம் ஏக்கனவே ரூ. 6 அல்லது 6½ என்று விற்கப்பட்டது. இப்பொழுது அது ரூ. 13 என்று விற்கப்படுகிறது. இந்த நிலைமையை சர்க்கார் கவனித்து கொள்முதல் விலையை நிர்ணயிக்கவேண்டும். ஜனங்களுக்கு 6 அல்லது 8 அவுன்ஸ் அரிசி ரேஷன் கடைகளில் நிரந்தரமாகவாவது கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். இந்த விதமான பயங்கர நிலைமையில் அங்குள்ள மக்கள் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மாகாண சர்க்கார் இதை கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“அத்துடன் சென்ற டிசம்பர் மாதத்தில் அடித்த புயல் காரணமாக நிவாரணம் அளிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அப்பொழுது அங்குள்ள எம்.எல்.ஏ.க்களும், அரசியல் தலைவர்களும் ஒன்றுசேர்ந்து ஒரு மகாநாடு கூட்டி வெற்றிலை கொடுக்கால் வைத்திருந்து சேதம் அடைந்தவர்களுக்கும், தென்னமரங்கள் வைத்திருந்து சேதம் அடைந்தவர்களுக்கும், உப்பு நீரால் சேதம் அடைந்தவர்களுக்கும் நிவாரணம் அளிக்க வேண்டும் என்று தீர்மானம் செய்து சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பினார்கள். இதுவரை சேதத்திற்கு ஏற்ற நிவாரணம் அளித்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அதற்காக அவர்களுக்கு நீண்டகால கடன் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்த புயலினால் நடுத்தர வகுப்பினர் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி கவர்னர் பிரச்சனத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தும் வேண்டிய நிவாரணம் அளித்ததாகச் சொல்லவில்லை. புயலால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட tenants-ம், வெற்றிலை சாகுபடி செய்கிறவர்களுக்கும், கடற்கரை பிரதேசத்தில் சேதம் அடைந்தவர்களுக்கும் இன்னும் நிவாரணம் அளிக்கப்படவில்லையானால் அங்கு இன்னும் அதிகமான நெருக்கடி ஏற்படும். இந்த விதமாக புயலினால் அதிகம் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட குடிசைகளில் பெரும்பாலானவைகள் ஹரிஜன விவசாயிகளின் குடிசைகளாக இருக்கின்றன. அவர்களுக்கு ரூ. 3 அல்லது 10 என்று கொடுத்தால் போதுமா? தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் புயல் நிவாரணத் திற்காக 15 லட்சம் ரூபாயும், திருச்சியில் 2 லட்சம் ரூபாயும் செலவழித்திருப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்த பணம் யாருக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களின் அனுதாபம் உள்ளவர்களுக்கும், அதிகாரிகளுடைய தயவு இருக்கின்றவர்களுக்கும் தான் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. குடிசைகள் இழந்ததற்காக ரூ. 3-ம், 10-ம் கொடுத்தால் அவர்களுக்கு அது போதுமா? அந்த ஜில்லாவில் எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் புயல் காரணமாக உயிர் இழந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு ரூ. 50 என்று கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். 6 கோடி அல்லது 7 கோடி ரூபாய் வரையில் சேதம் அடைந்திருக்கும் ஜில்லாவில் அவர்களுடைய பொருளாதார நிலைமை மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது; அதற்காக மத்திய சர்க்காரும் மாகாண சர்க்காரும், உதவி செய்து அவர்களுடைய பொருளாதார நெருக்கடியை சமாளிக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி அவர்கள் உதவி செய்தார்கள்தான் அவர்கள் நல்ல நிலையில் இருப்பார்கள். அதிகாரிகளின் தயவு இருக்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்குத்தான் நிவாரணம் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

[Sri N. Sivaraj]

[12th March 1953]

“ அடுத்தபடியாக பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்பு சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த சட்டத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரைக்கும் இன்றையதினம் இது பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்பு சட்டமாக இல்லை. இது மிராசுதார்களுடைய பாதுகாப்பு சட்டமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. காரணம் அந்த அளவிற்கு அங்கு அமுல் நடக்கிறது. பண்ணையாட்கள் கன்சலியேஷன் ஆபீசரிடம் போனால் அங்கே மிராசுதார்களுக்கு போலீஸ்தான் பக்க பலமாக இருக்கிறது. மிராசுதாரர்களுக்கு போலீஸ் உதவி செய்யக்கூடிய நிலையில் இந்த பாதுகாப்பு சட்டம் அமுல் நடத்தப்படுகிறது. கோர்ட்டுக்கு போனால் ரிவின்யூ கோர்ட்டு தீர்ப்புக் கூறவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படி கூறுவதற்கு இரண்டு மூன்று மாதங்கள் ஆகின்றன. ஒரு வருஷம் பூராவும் உழைத்து விட்டு காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் விவசாயி ரிவின்யூ கோர்ட்டு தீர்ப்பு வரும் வரையும் காத்திருக்கவேண்டும் என்றால் அவனுடைய நிலைமை என்ன வாரும் என்பது யோசிக்கவேண்டும். அவ்வப்பொழுது இந்த 40, 60 வாரம் கிடைப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வதெனும். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் வரும் வருஷத்திற்கு அவனுக்கு நிலம் வரும் என்ற நம்பிக்கை இல்லை. கோர்ட்டு தீர்ப்பு அளிப்பதற்கு இரண்டு மூன்று மாதங்கள் ஈர்கின்றன. அந்த நிலைமையில் இந்த பாதுகாப்பு சட்டம் அமுல் நடத்தப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே இந்த சட்டத்தைக் குடியாணவர்களுக்குத் தக்கபடி திருத்தியமைக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு உடனடியாக ஒரு திருத்தம் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். போலீஸ் தலையிடாத வரைக்கும் அந்த சட்டத்தை திருத்தவேண்டும். இவ்விதம் திருத்தங்கள் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று பல பேர்கள் பத்திரிகைகளில் எழுதியிருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் நாட்டு விவசாய சங்கமும் ஒரு தீர்மானம் போட்டு அனுப்பி இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே உடனடியாக ஒரு திருத்தம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது மாகாணம் பூராவும் இந்த சட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதனால் பல ஜில்லாக்களில் விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுதே அவர்களை நிலத்தைவிட்டு அப்புறப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையை எதிர் கட்சியிலும் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த சட்டத்தை நடைமுறையில் இங்கு அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு முன்பாக சபாமணியம் கமிட்டியின் சிபார்சை அங்கு அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்று சர்க்காரை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதற்குத் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கைகள் இப்பொழுதே எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சிகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இத்தான் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

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* SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the motion of thanks to the Governor, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of expressing my sense of joy at the announcement of the impending formation of the Andhra State. Though there has been, for some time, some difference of opinion as to the date on which the Andhra State should be constituted, there has been an almost unanimous wish on the part of the Andhras to have a State of their own. Some of us felt, and amongst them I am one who gave expression to that idea, that under the present circumstances, the propitious time for forming an Andhra State will be the time when in the other States South India, for which there has been some agitation on the part of our Tamil, Kannada and Malayalee friends, are formed. We felt that that would be the time when proper and just consideration could be given to a number of problems that would arise when forming new States, particularly the problem of the division of assets and liabilities, the question of boundaries and the future position of the City of Madras. But owing probably to the sacrifice, a supreme sacrifice, of life that was made by one of the Andhras, namely, Sri Potti Sriramulu, the matter has been precipitated and an

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announcement was made by the Government of India about the formation of the Andhra State. As such, we, the Andhras, including the people of Rayalaseema cannot forget to express our sense of joy at the impending formation of the new State and thank Pandit Nehru for deciding to form the State as early as possible, in spite of the fact that many a time he had been expressing that unless there was general agreement amongst all the parties concerned, it would be difficult to form the State. I do not want to enter into any discussion now on the various problems that arise in this connexion, but I may be permitted to refer to one of them since many of my Tamil friends have given expression to it on this occasion, namely, the location of the capital of Andhra State. Whatever views we had held with regard to Madras City, we reconciled ourselves to the position that Madras should be the temporary capital of the Andhra State. Personally, Sir, I feel that Heavens are not going to fall by the location of the capital of the Andhra State temporarily in the City of Madras. I, as a Minister, who had a good deal of work to do in Tamilnad, found absolutely no difficulty in carrying on with my Tamil friends. To-day 45 lakhs of Telugus are residing in Tamilnad. Recently some labour population from North Arcot district have come for finding work to one or two villages near Cuddapah, in spite of the famine there also, because the K.C. canal afforded facility for cultivation. At a time when principally they had no work to do in their own place, they came out to two or three villages near Cuddapah. After finding that they had good work to do, they have practically settled down there. I have been telling the people in my own area recently, thinking of the future about some of the irrigation projects for utilizing waters of the Krishna, Godavari, Pennar and Tungabhadra, that if they fructify—as I hope one day they will—it would be necessary in the interest of proper cultivation to import labour. Many of our Tamil friends have left their lands and gone to other places in search of employment. I know a large number of labour population who probably own no lands in the South would think it worth their while when irrigation sources are developed to go and settle down particularly in Rayalaseema which has a fairly vast cultivable area and is sparsely populated. I see absolutely no reason why they should not do so and why any disturbance should be apprehended on account of that. Sometime ago a conference was held at a place in Cuddapah to consider the consequences of the Krishna-Pennar Project. A portion of the Rajampet taluk and a large area of another taluk Siddhout would be submerged on account of the Krishna-Pennar Project. Then some hue and cry was raised in that particular area why a portion of Andhra Desa, a portion of the Cuddapah district, should be allowed to be submerged on account of the scheme while a portion of the water that would thereby be made available would be taken to the Tamil area. Of course, I think the scheme was then envisaged slightly differently because water had to be taken to the North Arcot and South Arcot districts. But I appealed to the people and told them that, after all, the water would be used for the benefit of

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the country and by the ryots and whether the ryot was a Tamilian or a Telugu man, he had a right to use the water, if available, and in the interest of the development of the country, if a portion of an area had to be submerged, a hue and cry need not be raised. I am convinced now that after all, their agitation was not in vain as the scheme has been altered. Personally, Sir, knowing as I do the people of South India, I do not expect that there will be any trouble at all even if we are allowed to sit and work in Madras. I do not know what the fear of my Tamil friends is. We are prepared to submit to their civil and criminal jurisdiction. It is not a sort of a military cantonement where the jurisdiction is given to somebody else. (Interruption.) If the fear of my hon. Friends is that we may lay claim to Madras in future and probably giving room now in Madras will strengthen our position, let them think so, but what is the fact? Can it be considered a settled fact? Not only in the interest of Andhra Desa or in the interest of Madras but in the interest of the country, if in future this question comes up for consideration, what is there to prevent us from putting forth our claims which are now disputed.

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"It is very necessary that there must be some amount of personal understanding between the Tamils, Andhras and others. For solving any problem, it requires some goodwill and understanding. I wish to express the opinion that no harm will be done to the Tamils or anybody else by allowing the temporary capital of Andhra Desa to be located in Madras City. It is a matter of great convenience to us. Otherwise we will suffer to a great extent. Even now, we are not able to find suitable accommodation even to locate our ordinary district and taluk offices. Recently when I wanted, I could not get the private houses that had been let to Government to locate some of the offices. That is the present state of affairs. Is it necessary that we should be put to so much inconvenience? When I met Mr. Wanchoo, he asked me, 'Why do you want to have your capital in the city when all the Tamilians are against it?' I said that no harm will be done to the interests of the Tamilians and that we will give a guarantee to that effect, and also to the effect that no further agitation will be carried on in the meanwhile with regard to this matter. If we are allowed to have our capital temporarily in the city, there is this guarantee of ours. If on the other hand we are not allowed to have our capital in the city, we cannot give any guarantee. It is likely that this question will be raised every now and then and there will be also agitation in regard to this question. So, in your own interest as well as in our interest, it is better we have our temporary capital in Madras. This is what I can say at the present time. We cannot say what will happen a few years hence. There is nothing in this world, and particularly in politics, which can be termed as a settled fact. A settled fact may be unsettled after some time in the interest of the country. Speaking for the present, I wish to stress that the ryots in all the places are the same, the people are the same. After all, all of us belong to the Union of India. That is why I cannot foresee trouble and quarrel between one section and

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another. As a matter of fact, I cannot understand how there can be trouble between the Tamilians and Andhras. I do not do harm to the Tamilians or anybody, and why should you do harm to me? I am firmly of the view that there will be no trouble between the Tamilians and Andhras on this question.

“Sir, I want to say a few words regarding famine conditions and the relief afforded by the Government. I know the difficulties which the Government are undergoing to-day. It is not a small matter to raise money. But I do not know why this Government headed by Rajaji is not able to make the Government of India give a good portion of the amount spent on famine relief. I have practical experience of carrying on famine relief works in some of the districts. To-day I am afraid to go to my place where there is famine. People are suffering a great deal and are not able to find any work and so are not able to buy the necessary foodgrains. If the Famine Code is to be implemented, the present conditions are the most propitious for introducing it in many of the famine affected areas. The present is the most congenial time. The Government must spend, not one or two crores, but ten crores of rupees for the purpose of giving relief to the famine-stricken people. I appeal to the Government to raise a loan if necessary. We must tap all our resources for the sake of relieving the suffering of the people in the famine-affected areas. The Government must come forward to start many works to provide work for the people in the famine-stricken areas. People are willing to work. But they are not able to find any work. If the Government give them work they are prepared to work and earn their living. Otherwise, they will not be able to buy their foodgrains and have their meals and as a result of this, their health is going down. If their health goes down, they will not be able to do any hard work in future. I once again request the Government to take all suitable and urgent steps—and if necessary by raising a loan and cutting out other non-urgent expenditure—and thus provide real, proper and much needed relief to the famine-stricken people. With these words, I conclude my speech, Sir.”

* **SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM** :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! இன்றைக்கு சட்டசபையிலேயும், வெளியேயும் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் ஆந்திர பிரச்சனை உணர்ச்சியை அதிகப்படுத்தக்கூடிய பிரச்சனையாகிவிட்டது. சில நாட்களுக்கு முன்னால் பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமலு இறந்தது அதற்கு உத்தேசம் அளித்துவிட்டது. அதைப்பற்றி நான் கவலைப்படவில்லை. ஆனால் மக்களுக்கு வழிகாட்டியவர்கள் எல்லோருமே உணர்ச்சிவயப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். சிறுது என்ன சொன்னோம், இன்று என்ன சொல்லுகிறோம் என்பதை சிந்திக்காமல் சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் மட்டுமல்ல, பொறுப்பிலே யுள்ள மந்திரிகளும் கூட உணர்ச்சிக்கு அடிமைப்பட்டுவிட்டார்களென்று சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. தினமும் பத்திரிகைகளை பார்க்கிறோம். இந்த ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரச்சனைகள் கட்சியைக் கூடாது அவமதிக்கும் அளவுக்கு வந்து விட்டது. காங்கிரஸ்காரர், கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியில் சேர்ந்து விடுவோம் என்று வெறுகொண்டு பேசுவதற்கு கூட உணர்ச்சி தூண்டிவிடுகிறது.

“இரு தரப்பிலும் கசப்பிற்கு இடம்தராதபடி, இது உடனடியாக தீர்க்க வேண்டிய பிரச்சனை என்று கருதி அவர்களுடைய தலைநகர் எங்கு இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். சென்னையில் இருக்க வேண்டுமா, ஹைதராபாத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டுமா, விசாகப்பட்டினத்தில் இருக்க

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வேண்டுமா என்பதைப்பற்றி ஒவ்வொருவரும் ஒவ்வொருவிதமாக சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கட்சி மனப்பான்மை வைத்துக்கொள்ளாமல் இதை சமாதான முறையில் தீர்க்க முயற்சி எடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆந்திராவின் தலைநகர் ஹைதராபாத்தாகத்தான் இருக்கவேண்டும். நன்றாக சிந்தனை செய்து ஆந்திரர்களுக்கும் நமக்குமுள்ள பிரச்சினையை அடிப்படையில் தீர்ப்பதற்கு ஒரு திட்டமான முடிவிற்கு வரவேண்டும்.

“இன்றைக்கும் சென்னையிலே, ஆந்திரர்களும் தமிழர்களும் நெருங்கிய அன்புடன் இருக்கிறார்கள். உண்மையிலேயே ஆந்திர தமிழ் உறவு இருந்து வருகிறது. இன்றல்ல, வெகுகாலமாக இந்த உறவை சீர்குலைக்க ஒரு சாரார் கூச்சலிடுகிறார்கள். இதற்கு இடம் தரலாகாது. ஆதலினால் ஆந்திரர்களின் தலைநகர் தற்காலிகமாகக்கூட சென்னையிலே இருக்கக்கூடாது என்பதுதான் என் கருத்து. ஆந்திரர்களுக்கு அழகான தலைநகர் ஒன்று இருக்கிறதென்றால் அது ஹைதராபாத்தாகத்தான் இருக்கக்கூடும். அறிவில் சிறந்தவர்கள் இதை முடிவு செய்யவேண்டும். மீண்டும் பிரச்சனைக்கு உதவிலை தராது. ஹைதராபாத்திலே தலைநகரை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அதற்குப் பிறகு தகராறு ஒன்றும் இருக்காது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். தமிழ்நாடு பிரஜா-சோஷியலிஸ்ட் கட்சியின் முடிவுப்படி ஆந்திராவின் தலைநகர் ஹைதராபாத்தாகத்தான் இருக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே ஆந்திராவின் தலைநகர் தற்காலிகமாகக்கூட சென்னையிலே இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று நாங்கள் கருதுகிறோம். இதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு விஷமம் செய்துவிடக்கூடாது. விஷமக்காரர்களுக்கு இடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. இதேமாதிரியாக, ஐக்கிய கேரளம், தனித்தமிழ் நாடு, ஐக்கிய கர்நாடகம் ஆகியவை உடனடியாக அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். இம்முறையில் பறிக்கப்பட்டால் ‘இரத்த ஆறு’ ஒடும் ஆந்திராவிலே, சென்னையிலே’ என்று சொல்லத்தக்க உணர்ச்சி வேகத்திற்கு இடம் தருமல், ஹைதராபாத்தை தலைநகராகக் கொண்ட ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தை உடனடியாக ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, போலீஸ்காரர்கள் ஒத்துழையாமை இயக்கத்தை ஆரம்பித்தார்கள், இது அரசியல்வாதிகளின் தூண்டுதலால் அல்ல. அவர்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றதால் தங்களுடைய குறைகளைத் தீர்த்துக்கொள்வதற்காக இவ்வியக்கத்தை ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். அரசாங்கம் அவர்களை சிறையிலே தள்ளியது. அதேசமயத்தில் அவர்களை அரசாங்கம் விடுதலை செய்தது. அதை பாராட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். நம்மையெல்லாம் பாதுகாத்து வருகின்ற போலீசுக்கு போதிய உணவும், மற்ற பல வசதிகளும் தந்துதவவேண்டும். இந்த காலத்திலே விற்கின்ற விலைவாசி களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அவர்களுடைய சம்பளம் அவர்களுடைய ஜீவனத்திற்கே போதாது. ஆதலால் அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். M.S.P.-யை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்களை அடக்கிவிட்டோம் என்பது தவறு. அவர்களுடைய சங்கத்தை மறுபடியும் அமைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு உரிமை அளிக்கவேண்டும்.

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“அடுத்தபடியாக கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லா இன்று பஞ்ச பிரதேசமாக காட்சி அளிக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி சட்டசபையிலும், பிரஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இந்த மாகாணத்திலே எத்தனையோ பஞ்சப் பிரதேசங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது எத்தனையோ அணைக்கட்டுகள் கட்டுகின்றனர். அவைகள் கீழ்ப்பவானி, கிருஷ்ணா, பெண்ணூர் திட்டம். கீழ்ப்பவானி திட்டமானது விரைவிலேயே முடியும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது தண்ணீர்விடக்கூடிய அளவிலே இருக்கிறது. இந்த திட்டத்திற்காக அரசாங்கம் 7 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழித்து இருக்கிறது. இது பொதுமக்கள் பணம். எனினும் அங்கே பெரும் ஊழல்கள் நடந்து வண்ணம் இருக்கின்றன. இத்திட்டத்தின் காரணமாக 100 மைலுக்கு வாய்க்கால்களும், 400 மைல் கிளை வாய்க்கால்கள் வழியாக 2 லக்ஷத்த 7,000 ஏக்கர்களுக்கு மேல் பாய்கிறது. இந்த திட்டத்திற்கு செலவழித்த 7 கோடி ரூபாயில் 2 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு தவறான கணக்குகள் எழுதி இருப்பதாக சந்தேகப்படவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதிகாரிகள் தவறான முறையில் பணத்தைக் கையாண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் இதைப்பற்றி தெரிவித்தோம். ஏற்கனவே இரண்டடி, மூன்றடியாக வெட்டி இருந்த

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கால்வாய்களை மறுபடியும் புதியதாக வெட்டினதாக கணக்கெழுதி இருக்கிறார்கள். நான் நேரில் கண்டது, 40 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் சம்பந்தப்பட்டது, 100 மைல் வாய்க்கால்கள் சம்பந்தப்பட்டது. இந்தப் பணம் எப்படி செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறது. தவறான வழியிலே இவ்வளவு நடந்ததை விசாரணைக் கமிட்டி ஒன்று போட்டு பாசிலை செய்யவேண்டும். இது சாதாரண விஷயம் அல்ல, வருமானத்தில் 6-இல் ஒரு பங்கு அங்கே செலவிடப்படுகிறது. சரியாக பாசிலை செய்தால் எவ்வளவோ கோடி பணம் மிச்சமாகும். தற்போது நீர்பாசன அபிவிருத்தி வரிபோட வேண்டிய அவசியமேயில்லை. இந்த திட்டத்திலுள்ள ஊழல்களைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க அரசாங்கம் விசாரணைக் கமிட்டி ஒன்று ஏற்படுத்தி உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமாறு நான் மறுபடியும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கோவை ஜில்லா பொருத்தவளையில் தெர்மல் ஸ்டேஷன்கள் அவசியம்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ I have to inform the House that the House will sit till 2 p.m. to-day.”

* SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to say a few words on this Motion of Thanks which has been moved by a Member of the Party sitting on the Treasury Benches. I should like to voice my effective protest against the way the Governor has, as the executive head of the State, adumbrated his administrative policy during the last eight months and also for the months to come. One should have expected the Governor to have grasped the most important problems that face the people of this vast State. It is not as if we are not in the grip of crises, economic or otherwise. It is not as if we are not suffering from an economic malaise of a deep and profound sort. It would almost appear from a reading of the Governor's Address that there is an amount of complacency in Government quarters, that there is a lack of recognition or appreciation of the grave problems that beset us and that there is an amount of indifference to the difficulties of the common man in the State. What is it that we find in the Address, though certainly it is a brief one? ” It opens with a reference to the President's visit as well the visit of the Prime Minister to this State. The pilgrimage of the President to the South has been one of the subject-matters of the Address. I feel it is a pilgrimage rather than a State visit and of course any man is entitled at his age to make pilgrimages. But that it should be confused with a State visit wherein people have had an affectionate message from the President looks rather incongruous.

“ Sir, there is reference to what has been done in the cyclone-affected areas in Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and other places, in the matter of relief to the people. There is not a word regarding the most important thing that is really facing millions and millions of our people, the grim spectre of famine stalking right across from district to district and from end to end. What is it that the Government propose to do in this matter? This matter allows no tinkering with it. It is not enough to say that they have done this and done that in Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Rayalaseema. It is no use thinking about famines after a crisis has been precipitated, epidemics have started and people have begun to die in large

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numbers. It is true that there is actual famine in certain districts. But there are conditions of near-famine in almost all the districts in the State. It is absolutely necessary to cure this malady. What is the remedy to cure this fundamental malady, what is the step the Government propose to take to arrest this? This is the primary question. But there is no mention about this in the Governor's Address. Apart from the question of famine, there is vitally linked with it the question of the rising spiral of prices of foodstuffs. Is there a word about it? Is there a suggestion about it? Is this not something which affects the body politic? Of course I admit that in the matter of food, some measure of relief resulted on account of decontrol from the imprisonment of regulations, procurement orders, etc., which chained the cultivators and the people right and left. There was some relief felt when decontrol was announced. But it must have been accompanied by watchful care and anxious vigilance in order to see that prices did not shoot up or skyrocket to such levels as to leave the common people with only one alternative, namely, of starvation. The common people cannot afford to buy rice. The alarming consequences of this rising spiral of prices have come to stay more or less. In my district particularly, there is an alarming increase in the prices of foodstuffs. It is impossible for the ordinary man with an income of twenty or thirty rupees or even 100 rupees—a middle-class man—to buy rice for himself, his wife and for his children. All newspapers—whether they be party ones or not—are unanimous in declaring one thing, namely, that right through Malabar, there is a state of interminable increase in the prices of foodstuffs.

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“Is there any proposal made in the Governor's Address to check this rise in prices? From the reports published in the papers, this rise in price seems to be happening all over the country. This is a thing that affects the mass of the people, the common forgotten men and has got to be tackled by a democratic Government, merely rushing up to the relief of the people when they are actually afflicted by cyclones or by starvation or famines is no good. There must be some amount of anticipatory action taken by Government in regard to production of foodstuffs and prevention of famines.

“Sir, one thing has got to be done to put up our production potential. How are we going to have more production? How is it to be stimulated? Is it by mere tinkering legislation? Naturally coming from Malabar, I may mention that I am a little obsessed by the tenancy reform. Agrarian reform is the only panacea for averting food famines, to stimulate and give a fillip to the peasant proprietors to produce more. Not only for this State, but for the other States in this country and neighbouring countries, the only panacea for averting food famines and stimulating production is to bring in agrarian reforms. That seems to be the method by which agrarian production could be keyed up. What is it that has been done in Malabar so far as the Malabar Tenancy Act is concerned? It is not merely a case of providing land for the landless. It is not a sentimental slogan ‘land for the landless.’ It is not

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merely based on these slogans. It is a live reality. It is the only real solution. There is need for providing land for the tiller and this has got to be implemented by practical legislation. In Malabar people are militant. It is good Government recognized it. People are in a militant mood. Unless the reform is implemented by practical measures I believe there will be hardly any satisfaction among the people of Malabar. There, there is deep discontent among the people, the peasantry, the tenantry. That is one of the main reasons why people do not produce. 'Work, work hard and produce more'—this is the slogan repeated on every Republic Day celebration. 'Work, work, work' is the slogan. Work for what? Work with what incentive and for what purpose? These slogans will be answered only if you exploit the real sense of possession, of ownership and the passion of producing for oneself that is latent in every individual. To achieve this requires the establishment of peasant proprietorship. It is required not merely to solve the food crisis, the famine crisis but also for industrial expansion. If you do not have a prosperous peasant class with vast purchasing power, we are not going to make any progress at all.

"What is it that is being done in Malabar or what is it that is proposed to be done in Malabar? It is nothing new. To begin with, it is clear that this idea of abolition of the landlord class was contained in the set of questionnaire issued by the Kutti Krishna Menon Committee. It was 15 years ago. Then again in 1946 the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee appointed a sub-committee and that sub-committee went into the question of agrarian reforms and they have recommended definitely that the jemi system which is a kind of absentee landlordism has got to be abolished. That sub-committee was not a revolutionary body. They have recommended the abolition of this system of absentee landlordism not without compensation but consistent with our Constitution. It is quite possible to introduce a system of peasant proprietorship by suitable amendments and revision of the present Act without in any way offending the Constitution. Tinkering with the problem is what I understand, in the mind of the Government. This is no good. I am only emphasising these facts because it is absolutely necessary to understand the background of history of land tenure in Malabar. The time is ripe for the introduction of necessary legislation for ushering in peasant proprietorship which alone will give the real fillip for more production. 'Grow more food' will cease to be empty words if the peasant class is made to feel the pride of possession, of ownership. If we have that kind of thing then we will be having more production, more and more production.

"Then, Sir, a word more about aided elementary school teachers. I had occasion to preside over and participate in several conferences of school teachers and I have personal experience of the militant mood in which the teachers are. They are paid less than even coolies, they are paid less than factory workers. There is no use complimenting the teachers on the noble work they do, these overworked and ill-paid teachers, whose pay depends on the

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number of pupils attending school. This is a ridiculous state of affairs. They have been clamouring for long for an increase in pay—not an increase of sizeable dimensions but a little which will be altogether inadequate—of some rupees because of the wretched state in which they are. There is no point in showing indifference in these matters. There is a constitutional obligation placed on the Government to see that elementary education is spread within ten years of the commencement of the Constitution. Even though three years have passed, nothing has been done in this direction. Unless you take care of the teachers you are not going to spread elementary education among the people. These are fundamental matters. But we find no touch of reality, no hint at the solution of these fundamental matters in the Address of the Governor. We have only reference to the visit of the President of the Union and the Prime Minister and some reference to minor matters . . .”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member's time is over.”

* SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ One minute more, Sir.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member will have another opportunity to refer to the other points during the Budget discussions. The hon. Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar may speak now.”

* SRI S. VENKATRAMA AYYAR :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the motion of thanks to the Governor, I will be failing in my duty if I as a representative from the District of Tanjore did not express our warmest gratitude for the reference His Excellency made to particular measures of relief granted to Tanjore which suffered on account of cyclone. I wish to submit for the information of this House that the Government headed by our revered Rajaji had spent about 15 to 17 lakhs of rupees to rehabilitate the poor people affected by the recent cyclone, particularly the Harijans and the fishermen folk living in the coastal areas. It was complained by some hon. Members that the measures of relief granted were not commensurate with the extent of havoc caused by the cyclone. I may submit that any amount of money that may be spent on relief may not give full relief to the sorrow-stricken people. The Chola country—Tanjore district—which helped other parts of the State in many directions had to look for charity from outside on account of the cyclone. The other parts of the country, more especially Coimbatore, Malaya and other places did well in contributing liberally for the relief measures. Coimbatore particularly contributed large sums of money and cloth for the relief of sorrow-stricken people of Adirampattinam and Pattukkottai taluks. Even if the Government had spent 15 crores of rupees it would not have been sufficient to relieve the distress of the people. But the timely visit of our revered Chief Minister, Rajaji, to these places, just after the cyclone gave a lot of cheer and hope to the afflicted people. People looked forward to his visit anxiously and eagerly and when he visited those places people were filled with hope.

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"The entire coconut plantations in the coastal areas were destroyed by cyclone and they have to be replanted. People whose wealth consisted only of coconut 'topes' lost 75 per cent of their wealth. I understand Government have sanctioned a scheme for supply of coconut seeds and seedlings from Malabar and other places.

"I would request the Government to liberally advance loans up to Rs. 250 per acre to persons who want to raise coconut plantation. People who have lost paddy crops, plantain, betel vine can produce next year. It is not so in the case of coconut plantations which will not yield the normal crop till about ten years more. Coconut garden owners in Adirampattinam area of Pattukkottai taluk suffered more and they must be helped by liberal advances.

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"Then, Sir, reference is made in His Excellency's Address to the successful working of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection Act. It was pointed out by some hon. Members that there was no reference to agrarian reforms and to the famine conditions prevailing in various parts of the State. I would like to point out that the Address is after all an outline of the policy so far followed by the Government and the policy to be followed hereafter. That the Act is working successfully is clear enough when the Members from the Opposition wanted that this Act should be extended to other parts of the State also. Even my hon. Friend Sri A. S. Sahajananda who is critical of the actions of the Government, asked that the Act should be extended to Chidambaram taluk of South Arcot district. Credit must be given to the Government for postponing the Revenue Surcharge Bill. I would earnestly request the Government even to drop it especially as we are on the eve of partition and as it would fall heavily on the small pattadars.

"In regard to the cyclone relief measures, the Government have been pleased to grant remission of kist and postpone the collection of kist. In respect of remission of kist, I would request the Government to reconsider their recent amendment to the Board's Standing Orders, that pattadars who have to pay an assessment of Rs. 101 and more will not be entitled to remission of kist. I would submit, Sir, that so far as the Tanjore district is concerned, this limit should be raised to at least Rs. 250 assessment if necessary as the ryots owning 10 acres and more also have suffered great loss and have to pay more than Rs. 100 assessment on an average of Rs. 10 per acre in the old delta taluks. Especially in the Cauvery-Mettur-Project area, even persons owning 5 acres are badly affected and they have to pay more than Rs. 100 assessment including water-cess. I would therefore request the Government to raise the limit up to Rs. 250 assessment so that all the people who pay less than the amount may have the benefit of kist remission. Also, kist remission should have relation to the yield of the land and not to the pattadar or assessment. Under these circumstances, I would even submit that the rules relating to kist remission need not be changed and remission should be given to all people without reference to assessment."

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* SRI N. VENKATARAMIAH :—“ Sir, I rise on this occasion to place before the hon. Members of this House my views on His Excellency's Address. The future policy to be followed by the Government as indicated in the Address is not at all inspiring. It does not contain any human approach to the real problems of the common man in his day-to-day life. The soundness or wisdom of the policy of the Government lies in securing the largest possible benefit to the common man. But the address does not disclose any policy of utility to the common man. As everybody knows, the common man is not interested in a power station being installed or the so-called community projects being started, or this Act amended or that Act abolished. He is immediately concerned with the daily necessities of life; he wants food to eat and water to drink and elementary education for his children. Sir, on all these points His Excellency's Address sadly disappointed us.

“ Even the food policy followed by the Government it seems to be a ‘ penny wise pound foolish ’ policy. They seem to wait till famine comes and then waste crores of rupees. They do not take permanent measures to root out the causes of famine. First they start gruel centres and then famine works and then increase the dearness allowance of Government servants in charge of the famine relief works. Let us take the case of agriculture. It is an admitted fact that our country is exclusively an agricultural country. Agriculture is the mainstay of our people and yet the policy pursued by the Government is not at all promising. The upland taluks of Guntur district have literally the shadow of Rayalaseema. There are no big irrigation projects. Irrigation depends mainly on the monsoons and when they fail, crops also fail. The panacea for all these ills is to construct some big river projects. The Khosla Committee recommended the Nandikonda project as the most suitable one as it would irrigate about one million acres. The attitude adopted by this Government in regard to this project has been very unhelpful and actually the people are to-day feeling that this Government are responsible for sabotaging this project. The justification for the separation of the Andhra State is perhaps due to the sabotage of this project.

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“ Next comes the question of water-supply. As I have already stated in the rural upland areas there is water scarcity throughout the year. Even in the months of December and July which are rainy months there is water shortage in an acute form. Especially in the Narasaraopet taluk which is the headquarters of my constituency the condition is the same and is no better. This is the sorry state of affairs from as long back as 1915 when it was a major panchayat. Later on it was constituted into a municipality. Of course the municipality has been collecting the water tax but the necessary returns have not been granted to the tax payer and as such he is suffering from acute water shortage. The municipality put forward schemes to provide adequate water-supply to their people. But where is the money to come from? The Government did not give the municipality any grants. They were requested to provide the municipality at least with a loan which could be repaid in small instalments. But even that request was negatived.

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"Next comes the question of elementary education. In the Governor's Address we do not find even a single word about elementary education. In the rural areas the percentage of literacy is very low. Added to that fact the number of schools is also very small. The Educational authorities do not exercise proper supervision over the existing schools. I therefore suggest that Government should do all in their power to spread elementary education especially in the rural parts by opening more schools.

"I need not say much about the lack of communications in the backward areas. The plight to which the villagers are being subjected for want of proper communications is really very pitiable indeed. They have got to go 10 to 15 miles before they can reach a road. It is extremely regrettable to find that not a single word has been mentioned about the improvement of communications in backward areas in the Address of the Governor.

"I want to mention a word or two about the District Boards. The policy of the Government as far as these District Boards are concerned seems to be one of 'letting sleeping dogs lie'. For a very long time the Government have not at all cared to carefully scrutinise the financial soundness of these District Boards. At present the condition of several District Boards is appalling. They are not able to pay their subordinates even. In the dispensaries that are being run by the District Boards, proper attention is not being paid by the doctors. In some cases they do not even give medicines to the needy for they have no stocks of the same. Such is the acute financial stringency through which some District Boards are passing. It is high time the Government bestow their attention on the District Boards and take proper steps to put them on a sound financial footing. The suggestion may also be seriously considered whether the Government cannot altogether do away with District Boards and hand them over to the Panchayats. Or in the alternative they may think of some other efficient form of local administration. Instead of that what do we find now? It seems the Government are shortly going to appoint Special Officers to scrutinize the elections to the District Boards. In my view this is only another step whereby the already dwindling financial resources of the Government are being wasted. I submit there is hardly any case for any expert or special officer being appointed to the District Boards."

* SRI A. BALARAMA REDDI :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks to the Governor for the Address he has been pleased to deliver to us on the 7th March 1953. While doing so I want to thank the Government at the outset for the relief measures they have taken to relieve the distress caused by the famine in Rayalaseema. Government have opened gruel centres numbering about 1,200 in Chittoor district and have spent nearly Rs. 30 lakhs last year. No doubt Government have repaired certain tanks and irrigation sources. But I want to tell the Government that they should see to it that even the supply channels of these tanks are also repaired. Instead they have repaired only

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the bunds with the result even with the little rain we had recently we could not get adequate water-supply to our tanks. In Puttur taluk of Chittoor district there has been so much acute water shortage that it is said many people have migrated from that area. There is no water available for agricultural operations. Even from a depth of 50 feet water is not gushing forth. As such all the agricultural operations are at a standstill. Government should immediately start some relief works for the mass of unemployed agricultural workers. Even in my own constituency there is a scheme called the 'Swarnamuki Scheme'. If that scheme is completed it will irrigate about 10,000 acres. Government started some initial construction but they have afterwards postponed the construction of the anicut across the river Swarnamuki. I request the Government to start this work immediately. That scheme if completed is sure to bring great benefit to my taluk. No doubt Government have done something to relieve the distress caused by the successive failure of monsoon. Mere starting of relief works will not be a remedy. In our parts there are a number of hill channels which if properly harnessed will provide adequate water-supply to our lands. It will be of permanent help to our agriculturists. I hope the Government would bestow their earnest attention on the same.

" Regarding the collection of land revenue and rents I want to say a word or two. The Rent Reduction Act has caused considerable hardship to the ryots. The zamindars have not given remission of land revenue to the ryots who had been affected owing to the failure of rains. The crops have failed successively for the last seven years. But the Government have undertaken to collect the rent arrears from fasli 1356 to 1362 and to-day one can see in Venkatagiri and Punganur coercive steps being adopted to collect these arrears of rent from the poor ryots. The cattle of the ryots have been removed. I request the Government not to collect the arrears of rent from these poor ryots who are already in a pitiable state. I hope the Government would pass orders immediately suspending the collection of the arrears of rent.

" About Prohibition let me say that it is a total failure. All kinds of illicit distillation are now going on on a very large scale throughout the State. People have taken to drink in one form or other and we find the health of the nation is at stake. When such is the case it is not proper on the part of the Government to force their policy of Prohibition on an unwilling people.

" With reference to rural medical relief I cannot but say that it is no relief at all. Some of the rural dispensaries are not at all working for want of proper personnel. Doctors who are well qualified are not eager to go and work in the rural areas because the rural medical practitioners are not being paid sufficient salaries and that too properly. Even in taluk headquarters we do not find maternity assistants and lady doctors to attend to the needs of the women with the result the women are suffering due to improper medical assistance.

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"Then, Sir, about the river projects. There is a lot of controversy about the Kistna river projects, whether Siddheswaram should be taken up first or whether Nandikonda should be taken up first. My own idea is that Rayalaseema should be given the first preference, let it be any project. Any project that is taken up first should benefit Rayalaseema in the first instance.

"Lastly, Sir, as regards the Andhra State, we want to part as friends. We do not want to quarrel with our Tamil brethren. Some public meetings have been organized in the Chittoor district claiming some areas for the Tamil Nad; but my friends have forgotten that when they want to take away certain areas, they must be prepared also to give some areas to the Andhradesa. I would only appeal to all the people concerned, not to indulge in unnecessary speeches and incite the people. After all, we are going to be neighbours, and neither of us can afford to quarrel with the other. Thank you, Sir."

*SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసము ప్రజలలో వివిధమైనటువంటి సంతృప్తిని కలిగించలేదు అనేటువంటిది నేను ప్రత్యేకముగా చెప్పవలసరలేదు. ఇక్కడ మేమేకాకుండా, అవతల ప్రక్కన మాట్లాడిన సభ్యులందరు కూడా ఒకదానితో మాత్రము అంగీకరిస్తున్నారు. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు చాలా గొప్పవారు, కాని ప్రభుత్వము మాత్రము పాడుగానున్నదనే అభిప్రాయముపై దాదాపు కాంగ్రెసు శత్రువులు ఉన్న సభ్యులందరుకూడా మాతో ఏకీభవిస్తూనే మాట్లాడుచున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు ఈ ప్రభుత్వము వచ్చిన తరువాత, ఈ 8 నెలలలో రాష్ట్ర పరిస్థితి ఏ రంగంలో వాగుపడిందని నేను ఒక సూటిప్రశ్న మంత్రివర్గానికి వేస్తున్నాను. ఆహారసమస్య విషయములో పరిస్థితి రోజుకు రోజుకు స్థిరమగుచున్నది. రోజుకు రోజుకు పంట తగ్గిపోతున్నది. నిరుద్యోగసమస్య చూస్తామా ఒక ప్రక్క పెరిగిపోవుచున్నది. ఏ రంగంలో చూచినప్పటికీ పరిస్థితులు అభివృద్ధికావడంలేదని ప్రత్యేకంగా చెప్పవలసరలేదు. విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలలోని పరిస్థితులు చూచినట్లైతే దుర్భరంగా ఉన్నాయి. కరువు పెరిగిపోవుచున్నది. ప్రజలయొక్క జీవన ప్రమాణము పడిపోతున్నది అని ఎంత చెప్పుచున్నప్పటికిని ప్రభుత్వము వాద్యత వహించుకొనక ఏ విషయము పట్టించుకొనకుండాయున్నది. ప్రజల మొరలన్నీ ఆరణ్యరోదనలగుచున్నవి. మా జిల్లాలగురించి మేము చెప్పేటటువంటి సలహాను ప్రభుత్వము సుకృత్యాభివముతో స్వీకరిస్తున్నారా అంటే ఏమాత్రము లేదు. అంతేకాకుండా, మా సూచనలను అన్నింటిని ignore చేయడం జరుగుచున్నదని నేను భావిస్తున్నాను.

“గత సంతకము విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా అంతా కరువుతో వాడపడిందని అందరికీని తెలుసును. అటువంటిప్పుడు ఈ తరుగు ప్రాంతముకు ధాన్యము దిగుమతి చేయవలసివది అటుండ, ఇక్కడినుంచి ఎగుమతి చేయడంకూడా జరిగిందంటే, ప్రభుత్వం ఎటువంటి వైఖరిని చూపిందో ఆలోచించుకొనవచ్చును. ఇందుకు ఒక నిదర్శనము చెప్పుచున్నాను. మొన్న ఆమదాలవలస అనే స్టేషనునుండి కోయంబత్తూరుకు 5 వేల బస్తాల రాగి ఎగుమతి చేయడానికి సర్టిఫ్ ఇచ్చి ఎగుమతి సౌకర్యములు కలుగజేసారు. నేను అడుగుపడి ఏమిటంటే, ఒకచోట ఎక్కడైనా మనకు అదనముగా ధాన్యము ఉన్నప్పుడు మాకు సరిపోవునంత ధాన్యమును విడిచిపెట్టి, మిగిలినది కావలసి

[Sri K. Govinda Rao] [12th March 1953]

వస్తే ఎక్కడికైనా పంపుకోవచ్చును, మా కభ్యంతరంలేదు. ఒకచోట కరువుతో బాధ పడుతూ, తిండికిలేక ప్రజలు అవస్థపడుచున్నప్పుడు, అక్కడనుంచి ధాన్యమును ఎగుమతి చేయడం ఎంతనూత్రయు సహించరానిదని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక ఇరిగేషను విషయము చూద్దాము, ఈ విషయములో కూడ ఏలాటి సౌకర్యములు కలుగచేయబడలేదు. వ్యవసాయమునకు ఉపయోగపడే వివైన కాలువలు గాని చెరువులనుగాని మరమ్మత్తు చేస్తున్నారంటే అది చేయడంలేదు. ఈ మధ్యన ప్రభుత్వము స్వాధీనము చేసుకొన్నటువంటి estates లో ఒక చెరువునుగాని, కాలువనుగాని మరమ్మత్తు చేయండి అంటే, కలెక్టరు దగ్గరకు వెళ్లండి అని చెప్పుతున్నారు. కలెక్టరు దగ్గరకు వెళ్లినా, కలెక్టరు “మీరు శాసన సభ్యులు, రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని అడగండి, వారు grant ఇస్తే మాకేమి అభ్యంతరంలేదు” అని అంటారు. ఇక్కడపునరాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని అడిగితే, దేవుణ్ణి ప్రార్థించండి అని అంటారు. రైతులు తరతరాలనుండి దేవుణ్ణి ప్రార్థిస్తూనే ఉన్నారు. కాబట్టి ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో, పంటలు పాడైపోతున్నప్పటికీ, బకాయీలు, శిస్తులు మాత్రం వసూళ్లు చేస్తున్నారు. పంటలు ఎక్కువ సప్తమగుచున్నాయిగాదా, వాటికి remission ఇస్తున్నారా అంటే ఇవ్వడంలేదు, ఇకవారు చేస్తున్నది ఏమిటి? కరువు ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రజలనుండి బకాయీలు, శిస్తులు నిర్బంధంగా గోల్లొడ్డగొట్టి గుంజుకోవడమే తప్ప మరేమీకాదు. ఆరు ఫస్ట్ లకు బకాయీలు ఒకేసారి ఐదూలు చేస్తున్నారనే విషయాన్ని ఇక్కడున్న సభ్యులందరికీ మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యముగా వ్యవసాయ సంస్కరణలు ఆమలు జరపనిదే అహోరసమస్య పరిష్కారం గాజాలదని, కనుక వ్యవసాయ సంస్కరణలు కావాని అనేకమంది సభ్యులు అనేకసార్లు చెప్పడం జరిగింది. లోగడ Tanjore Tenancy Bill తీసుకొనివచ్చినప్పుడు, మా జిల్లాలోకూడ ఈ కోలుదారీ చట్టాన్ని ఆమలు జరుపవలసిందని చెప్పాము. అయితే ‘దానిని గురించి విచారించవలసియున్నది, తొందరపడకండి, మిగతా ప్రాంతాలలోకూడ వీనిని ప్రకముగా ఆమలు జరుపుతాము’ అని హామీ ఇచ్చారు. కాని ఈనాడుమల్లి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వస్తున్నదనే సాకుతో వ్యవసాయ సంస్కరణలను ఇప్పుడు ఆమలుజరపడానికి పిలువడనే ఒక చాదవను లేవదీస్తున్నారు. ఎలిక్ట్రీసిటీ డిపార్టుమెంటులో 2,500 మంది ఉద్యోగస్తులను తొలగించడానికి ఆధ్వర్యాని ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము, ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీములను ఆపివేయుటకు అడ్డురాని ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము, ఇలాంటి వ్యవసాయ సంస్కరణలు ఆమలు జరపడానికి అడ్డువస్తుందని చెప్పడం ఎంత సమంజసముగానున్నదో ఊహించుకొనవచ్చును. ముఖ్యంగా ఇనాముల విషయములో చాలా అన్యాయము జరుగుచున్నది. ప్రతియొక్క గ్రామములోను ఇనాముల విషయములో ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క నిర్లక్ష్యవైఖరిని ప్రజలు గర్హించుచున్నారు. ఈ ఇనాములను రద్దుచేస్తామని చెప్పి ఇప్పటివరకు ఏమీ చేయకుండానున్నారు. ఈ వైఖరిలో మాణిక్యవేలు నాయకరుగారు కళా వెంకట్రావు వైఖరినే అవలంబిస్తున్నట్లున్నది. అయితే కళా వెంకట్రావు ఈ విషయములో ఎంత దోహదము చేశారో, మాణిక్యవేలు నాయకర్ దానికంటే ఎక్కువగా రైతాంగానికి ద్రోహము చేస్తున్నారని ప్రజలు భావిస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వం Estates Land (Amendment) Act తీసుకొని వస్తున్నారని చెప్పుతున్నారు. కాని ఇనాములను రద్దుచేసే విషయములో మాత్రము వీరికి ఒక ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము అడ్డు వస్తున్నది. “ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము వస్తున్నది, అది వచ్చిన తరువాత మీ ప్రభుత్వము దానిని చేస్తుంది” అని అంటున్నారు. ఈలాగ రైతులను భూములనుండి తొలగించి, భూములు అమ్ముకోవడం జరుగుతుంది. అంతా ఆయిన తరువాత ఆ రైతుకు ఏవిధంగా రక్షణ నివ్వగలరని అడుగుచున్నాను. ఎప్పుడో ఈ చట్టము రాబోతుందంటే, ఇంకేలాగ రైతులంతా భూములనుండి తొలగించివేస్తారు. అతరువాత చట్టము వచ్చికూడ వారికేమి ప్రయోజనముండదు. కనుక ఇప్పుడైనా కనీసము దీనికి

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సంబంధించిన కేసులు శోష్యుల pending గా వున్న వాటిన్నిటికీ, stay orders ఇచ్చి, రైతులను భూములనుండి తొలగించకుండా, భూములు విక్రయం కాకుండా ఉత్తర్వులు జారీచేయడని ప్రభుత్వానికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. లేకున్నకా వెంకట్రావు ప్రజలకు చేసిన హానికంటే ఎక్కువ హాని కలుగజేసిన వారభూతారని చెప్పుచున్నాను. తరువాత ఈ సంవత్సరం మూప్రాంతలలో పంటలన్నీ పాడై పోయాయి. మే నెలలో లిండికి గింజలు లేక అవస్థపడవలసి వస్తుంది. ఇట్టి పరిస్థితులలో ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు ఆరుఫస్సీలకు శిస్తు వసూలుచేయుట చాలా ఘోరంగా ఉంటుంది. ఇది ముఖ్యంగా టెక్కులి తాలూకాలో జరుగుతున్నది. ఆదికాక ముందు kind rents అనగా భాస్యము శిస్తులను చెల్లించే చోట ఇప్పుడు cash rents గా చేశారు. ఇది సౌకర్యంగా ఉంటుందని చెప్పారు. కాని జరిగింది ఏమిటంటే, ముందు 14 వందలు ఇస్తున్నట్లువంటిది ఇప్పుడు 14 వేలకు పెచ్చింది. మొత్తం మీద సరాసరి, ముందు కంటే ఇప్పుడు పది రెట్లు శిస్తు పెరగడం జరిగింది. వీటిని వసూలుచేయుటకు రైతుల ఆస్తిని జప్తులుచేస్తూ, విత్తనాలుంటే విత్తనాలు వ్యవసాయమునకు కావలసినట్లు వంటి బండ్లు పశువులు, మొదలగునవన్నీ తీసుకొని పోతున్నారు. ఈ వైఖరినంతా చూస్తూ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని గురించి అక్కడ ఉన్న రైతాంగమంతా రోజుకు రోజుకు విసుగుకొంటున్నారు. తుదకు desperate condition లో టెక్కులిలో ఒక సత్యాగ్రహాన్ని కూడ ఈ రోజు చేస్తున్నారు. రోజు రోజుకు ప్రభుత్వానికి టెలిగ్రాములు పంపుకొన్నప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వము వలించకుండా ఉన్నారు; ఇది చాలా శోచనీయము. అయితే పట్టుకోరుటలో ఆ ఆందోళన లేక పోయినప్పటికీ, ఈ విషయమున ప్రభుత్వము అక్కడి రైతాంగానికి చెంటనే సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేసింది. కాని మాకు కావలసినప్పుడు మాత్రము దాన్ని లెట్టవెట్టకుండా ఇంతవరకు ఎటువంటి సౌకర్యములు కలుగజేయక పోవడం చాలా అన్యాయమనక తప్పదు. కనీసము ఇప్పుడైనా ప్రభుత్వము వెంటనే ఈ విషయమున orders పాస్ చేసి ఆ రైతాంగము యొక్క ఆందోళను తొలగించవలసిన మనవిచేస్తున్నాను."

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p.m.

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Governor has been acknowledged to be one of the most brilliant and one of the most eloquent speakers in the Madras State. I, when I first heard him, hugged every word of his speech when he visited Tiruchirappalli. At other times also when I read his speeches elsewhere, I almost hugged every word of his speech, but unfortunately the speech that he delivered to us inside this House lacks that brilliance and lacks that eloquence. I do know that the speeches that he makes outside the House are all from his own thoughts and from his own mind; but the speech he has delivered to us inside this House is the mind of the Government of Madras and the thoughts of the Cabinet of Madras. The speech to my mind is absolutely cold, bald and uninspiring, because the materials provided by the Government have been such that the brilliance and the eloquence associated with his speeches outside are lacking in this speech that he has made before us. Therefore, Sir, I am unmoved and unenlightened by his speech.

"However, it is encouraging to be assured by the Madras Government that they have set their mind upon the early formation of the Andhra State. I did feel, and I did suspect that the Madras Government had set their dead weight against the formation of an Andhra State even on the lines of the J.V.P.

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report, but the disclosure they have made in this Address by the Governor makes me think that they have been and they are 100 per cent behind the idea of the early formation of the Andhra State and that they would not only hasten the day of the establishment of the Andhra State but that they would take every step to minimise the delay of a few months that may be necessary into a few weeks, and see to it that the State is ushered into existence at once. It is well-known that the masses of our people in the country are in abject misery and there is great illiteracy among them and the State is too large and unwieldy, so much so that only some sort of decentralized administration is likely to sufficiently bring the people and the Government together in the solution of the various problems confronting the people. As a first step, I would plead for an immediate linguistic division of the State, and, if it be found necessary, let it still be broken up into regional administrative units. I would plead with the powers that be for regional administrative units on the model of the Federal Government in America or on the model of the units in the Government of Switzerland, so that the poor people may reach the highest authority easily, and so that the Government also can come into contact with the poor people of the land in order to attend to the day-to-day needs of the poorest sections of the people far away in the remote villages. No doubt we will definitely and seriously miss our Andhra friends who have always added vitality, virility and liveliness to the proceedings of this House. The unperturbed and calm and alert Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah with his frequent points of order, and the restless, spirited and active Mr. Nagi Reddi would have gone; the stoic, parliamentary-spirited Mr. Rao would have left us, and the persistent, insistent and vigilant Mr. Venkateswarulu with his supplementary interpellations would also have gone away from us; but none-the-less we all wish them well, and we have the firm hope that when they go and set up their own Andhra State, it shall be in the domain of their own Andhra area, and they shall think no more, speak no more and feel no more about the Madras City.

" Sir, on this question of the Madras City, it is not only 200 people in this House, but more than 200 people, that are behind Rajaji in his views about it; every one of the 200 and more members here not only support him in the views that he has expressed to the higher authorities, but every one of them is prepared to act up to and even lay down their lives to stand by every word and every statement that Rajaji has issued on this matter on various occasions. We stand by every word, comma and semicolon of Rajaji's views on this city issue.

" Next, Sir, the Address by the Governor makes reference to the strike of the Police. It is no doubt good that the Government dealt with it quickly and promptly; but I wish to know whether the Police themselves were alone responsible for the strike and whether or not the Government also were responsible for their contributory share in regard to this strike. The policemen had their own grievances; they had brought them all to the notice of the Government some months before. Why were they not attended

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to at once? Was it necessary that a strike should be staged, that the policemen should be subjected to or made to exhibit disloyalty and indiscipline when under pressure of events, under pressure of their stomachs and under pressure of poverty in their homes and under pressure from their creditors, they at last had to draw the attention of Government to the immediate redressal of their grievances, as they had done? If only the Government had moved a bit earlier and given them an opportunity and eliminated or mitigated the pressure on their stomachs and the pressure of economic conditions, I am sure the strike could have been stopped, and I am sure that particular section of Government servants would not have resorted to the strike as they had to, and alienated the public sympathy.

“ Speaking on this question of the strike of the Police, I warn this Government that the conditions not only of the Police but of all the people who belong to that class of Government servants are thoroughly deplorable and miserable. They are all marking their time; they are all bearing their suffering and putting up silently and patiently with their troubles. Unless the Government look into their conditions quickly and bring relief, I am afraid they will be confronted with periodical outbreaks of such strikes, although the Government might call them indisciplined and disloyal. The conditions of the peons, the conditions of the maistris, the conditions of the elementary school teachers, and the conditions of all classes of people who are in that category are below human level. I suggest therefore to the Government to immediately appoint a committee to enquire into those conditions and suggest necessary immediate reliefs, so that they may get a living wage, so that the elementary needs of life may be vouchsafed to them, even though they may not aspire, they may not hope for the highest and maximum comforts of life. Of course, I agree that the Government have been harassed and troubled first by a drought and subsequently by cyclone, and I agree that they did well in rushing aid to the cyclone-affected areas; and when the Hon. Chief Minister made his statement on the floor of this House, that the district officials had been given a blank cheque and they had discretion to spend whatever they could to meet the difficulties and relieve the distress of the people caused by the cyclone, the district officials were enthusiastic; they went about their jobs, in a missionary spirit, and everything went on well for some time. But subsequently, I believe, a secret Government Order was issued to the district officials to the effect, that they must exercise the utmost economy and they must follow the most stringent methods in the giving of the relief, which resulted in the district officials slowing down their work and in their intensive work becoming very slow and lagging, with the result that the much-commended relief did not go to the man or woman who needed it first, but rather to the patrons of the village officials or the patrons of the revenue subordinate officials.

“ Sir, in regard to the distribution of famine relief, I am afraid that the thought and mind of the Government have all been concentrated on Rayalaseema, so much so the claims of people in places down south for relief have been neglected. It was because of

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concentrating relief on Rayalaseema. Of course, nobody grudges the relief that was given to Rayalaseema. After all, the people there are our own kith and kin and they must also be given the necessary relief. I do not deny that. But, what I wish to complain is that the same relief that is given to the Rayalaseema people has been denied to people in the south who have been groaning for the last seven years. Their national characteristic was such that they bore all the troubles patiently; they promised no trouble and they gave no trouble; with the result that their sufferings went unheard. Except for some relief works undertaken here and there by the Revenue Minister under pressure, nothing else was done and even in the case of the relief works that were undertaken the relief never went to the people who needed such relief. Instead of going to the needy people it went directly first to the corrupt officials and then the avaricious contractors. In one of the supplementary questions when I suggested that the reason why relief works should be undertaken departmentally was that it was only then that the relief given would go to the people, the pious Minister said that discretion was given to the district officials. Can he quote one instance where the district officials have undertaken relief works departmentally. They are already worried and harassed and they do not wish to add anything to their burden by directly taking up relief works with the result that they never took up direct relief. Even where relief works had to be executed by contractors, they did it unwillingly because of the pressure of local public opinion. Therefore, in future whenever relief work is to be done, it should be undertaken departmentally, or it should not be undertaken at all, because the money that is spent on that is a waste; it never goes to the people who need it, but it goes only to the corrupt officials and the contractors, as I said before."

* SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Governor's speech touched some of the important aspects which are engaging the attention of the Government and indicated the action to be taken in respect of each one of them. It is good now that the Land Revenue Surcharge Bill has been dropped in view of the impending formation of the new Andhra State. At the outset, I must say, that the Governor has done well in referring to matters connected with the formation of the Andhra State assuring the Andhras that necessary steps would be taken without loss of time to implement the decision of the Central Government. In this connection, he ought to have sounded a note of warning to those people who are out for creating dissensions among the Tamils and the Andhras and straining the good relations that now exist between them by making untoward speeches and statements.

" Then, Sir, coming to famine conditions in Rayalaseema, the Governor passed on to other subjects by simply remarking that seasonal conditions continue to be bad in many districts and Collectors have been given discretion to postpone the collection of kist in those areas. This gives an impression that all is well with the Rayalaseema people and that famine has receded. That is not a fact. Rayachoti, Pulivendla, some portions of the Jammalamadugu and Vontimitta in Siddhout taluk of Cuddapah district are

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in a grim position and there scarcity conditions are prevailing and no drinking water is available, so much so, people are migrating to distant places in search of food and work. So, Sir, all out relief measures should be launched to relieve conditions of distress in the area.

" Then, Sir, coming to Harijan Uplift, the Governor has omitted to mention about it in his Address. The Constitution of India has laid down 10 years as the time for the emancipation of the Harijans and out of that period three years have already elapsed. This subject should have been given the importance which it deserves by giving it a place in the Governor's Address and indicating in a way how the Government propose to tackle the problem. Government perhaps think that the Harijans have come to occupy the same position as others in regard to their economic status, education and employment. In fact, it is not so. The Harijans in villages are to-day worse off than they were some years ago. They are illiterate, they are despised and hated by caste Hindus. They are not even given cool work. Even the poramboke lands which were in their occupation previously are being snatched away by caste Hindus by their influence with the Government officials. The Government are not doing anything to stop this kind of evictions in spite of representations. In the matter of assignment of pattas to Harijans, nothing is being done now. The Tahsildars say they are overworked and that they have no time to look into these matters. This state of affairs should be put a stop to and the Government must give importance to these questions and tackle them immediately.

" Then Sir, it is stated that the Government have been compelled by circumstances created in connection with the formation of the Andhra State to slow down irrigation and power works. I do not understand the reason why the execution of the Chennur bridge in the Cuddapah district has been postponed. In fact I understand that the Central Government have sanctioned 20 lakhs for that purpose. I request the Government to reconsider their decision and execute the work at an early date. It is not justifiable to defer all the works in the Andhra area on the plea of the formation of the Andhra State. People in the clutches of famine should not be allowed to starve and so bold and immediate relief measures should be undertaken in the famine-affected areas to alleviate distress.

" In conclusion, I want to bring to the notice of the Government that people have been expressing themselves vehemently about the location of the Andhra capital temporarily in Madras City. Tamilians are vehemently opposing that and they are not in favour of allowing this even for a couple of years or three years at the most. Now, Sir, if we are asked all of a sudden to get out of Madras City and have our capital elsewhere—please think of it—how will it be possible for us all of a sudden to go and establish a capital elsewhere? Therefore, I appeal to all Tamilian friends to be sympathetic towards us on this issue and to abide by the

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decision of the Central Government in case they ask us to stay on here for some time at least, and for five years at the most. With these few words, I close my speech, Sir."

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion moved by the hon. Member, Mr. Pai. When I read the lecture of His Excellency the Governor, I find that he has done only the routine business of mentioning about certain matters. In his Address the Governor never dealt with the problems facing our country now. In regard to the food problem, he never took that problem as a serious one in the State. As far as Malabar is concerned, so many of the hon. Members have already spoken about the conditions in Malabar, the famine conditions in Malabar, the increase in the prices of foodstuffs in Malabar and so on. Now I find that in Malabar complete famine conditions are prevailing in so many of the taluks and our daily papers in Malabar have reported starvation deaths also. In Malabar I find there are two sets of people; one set of people are completely unemployed and they are not able to purchase their rations from the fair price shops. There is yet another set of people who are doing work—labourers and peasants—but they are not also in a position to purchase rations from the fair price shops. It is all because they are not well paid and their earnings are very poor. So, the unemployed as well as the employed people in Malabar are not in a position to purchase rations from the fair price shops. Recently in Malabar, there has been an enormous rise in the price of foodstuffs. In Palghat, one cart-load of paddy which was sold at Rs. 175 is now sold at Rs. 315. In Mannarghat, in South Malabar, it rose up to Rs. 435 recently. Formerly, in the open market rice was sold at 14 annas per seer, but now it has risen up to Rs. 1-6-7 in the fair price shops. I submit that the rice which was sold at Re. 0-9-3 some three months ago is now being sold at Re. 0-14-2 or Re. 0-12-9. I beg to bring to the notice of this House that the people of Malabar are not in a position to purchase rice from the fair price shops on account of the enormous rise in price.

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" Moreover, the quality of rice supplied in Malabar is the worst. Nobody can eat it. Even cattle will not eat it. If the rice is put in water, the whole thing will become a paste. Wherever we go, people are making complaints about the quality of rice sold in fair price shops. I have got with me a sample of the rice in a packet. If the Deputy Speaker permits, I want to make a present of it to the Hon. Food Minister. If only he sees the rice, I am sure he will not allow the sale of such rice. Malabar people are accustomed to take boiled rice, just as the people in Andhradesa are accustomed to take raw rice. I request the Government to supply good quality boiled rice to Malabar. I understand that in Malabar only seven ounces of rice per adult per day are issued. I request the Government to increase the quantity to at least 12 ounces. Free ration should be given to the unemployed. The Hon. Food Minister said in this House that, if decontrol succeeded, the prices would go down and that there might not be any need for continuing the fair price shops. The Government are supplying through the

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fair price shops rice of a very bad quality and people will never purchase that rice. I am not against decontrol or free market in rice. Decontrol should be adopted and free market allowed only after the harvest season and after procuring the surplus paddy from zamindars and big landlords. There are surplus and deficit areas in this State and there is a overall food deficit. Rice from surplus areas may flow into deficit areas and increase the price. I request the Government to take immediate steps to supply rice to Malabar at a lower price.

"The second point to which I want to refer is the recent strike of the Police force. They refused to receive their pay. I think this cannot even be called a strike and it can never be treated as an act of indiscipline. It is only a constitutional act that they have done. Whatever it is, I request the Government to release the police constables in detention, withdraw the cases pending against them, and appoint a judicial committee to enquire into the matter, and another committee to go into the question of raising the salaries and allowances of the police constables. The Government should take immediate steps in this matter.

"So many hon. Members have spoken about the plight of handloom weavers. I think in two places in Malabar, the Government have opened gruel centres. But an order passed by the Government in this connection says that people above the age of 12 and below the age of 50 will not get the benefit of this relief. I wonder why this restriction has been imposed. It should be removed. Government should open gruel centres in Malabar wherever they are necessary. Recently a resolution was passed in this Assembly touching the handloom industry. I submit that nothing has been done to ameliorate the condition of handloom weavers, many of whom are unemployed and have become beggars. Government should treat this problem very seriously. They never constituted marketing societies, they never subsidized the handloom industry and they never helped the working classes to earn a living wage. No mention is made about the condition of the working classes in the Governor's Address. I say the Governor never sees that working classes exist in our country.

"I come from the Payyanur constituency in Malabar. That is considered to be a constituency in which there are many Congressmen. I want to say how badly the development of that constituency has been neglected. When I put a question in the Assembly, the Hon. Minister said that a bridge would be constructed at Chirapuzha within two weeks. I went to the place and saw that there was no bridge built there. Rs. 47,000 were taken away and misused by the Public Works Department. I beg this Congress Ministry to punish the officers who wasted this money."

* **SRI V. K. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER** :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்திற்கு பாராட்டு கூறும் முறையில் இரண்டொருவார்த்தைகள் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். தற்பொழுது ராஜ்யத்திலே முக்கியமானது இரண்டு பிரச்சனைகள். ஒன்று மாகாணப் பிரிவு. ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினை முடிவாகிவிட்டது. ஆந்திரத் தலை

[Sri V. K. Palaniswami Gounder]

[12th March 1953]

நகரை ஆந்திராவில் வைப்பது. சென்னையில் தலைநகரை வைக்கக்கூடா தென்பது தெரிந்த விஷயம். அதிக குழப்பம் ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டு விடக்கூடாது. இதைப் பற்றி நான் அதிகம் பேச விரும்பவில்லை. இரண்டாவதாக தமிழ் நாட்டில் அனேக ஜில்லாக்களிலே கஷ்டங்கள் இருந்து கொண்டு வருகின்றன. இதை மிகைப்படுத்தி சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பட்டினிச்சாவு ஏற்பட்டு இருக்கிற தென்று பல இடங்களிலே பேசப்பட்டு வருகிறது. ஆனால் அப்படியில்லை. எதிர்க்கட்சியிலே கனம் ஜீவானந்தம் ஒரு உதாரணத்தைக் கூறினார். அதா வது உறும்லைப்பேட்டை தாலுக்காவில் கொங்கலக்குருச்சி கிராமத்தில் பட்டினிச் சாவு ஏற்பட்டதென்று சொன்னார். அந்த இடமானது என்னுடைய தாலுகாவிற்குப் பக்கத்திலேயுள்ளது. இறந்த பெண்ணின் வயது 25. பொள்ளாச்சி தாலுகாவில் அறுவடைக்குப் பின் கடலைக்காயைத் தின்று வரும் வழியில் காலரா கண்டு இறந்து விட்டாள். இவ்விதம் இறந்ததை பட்டினிச்சாவினால் இறந்தது என்று கூறுகிறார்கள். இது சரியல்ல. கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் சர்க்கார் பஸ்களில் பஸ்காரியங்கள் செய்துள்ளார்கள். கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலே ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் தன் சொந்த யுக்தப் படி செலவுக்காக பத்தாயிரம் ரூபாய் செலவு செய்யலாம். இது சர்க்கார் கொடுத்த உத்தரவு. இதை சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது வாபஸ் வாங்கிவிட்டது. அதனால் அனேக வேலைகள் முடக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. கலெக்டர் ஒரு வேலையை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமானால் சர்க்காருக்கு எழுதிக்கேட்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய பதில் வந்த பிறகுதான் வேலை செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இதனால் காலதாமதம் ஏற்படுகிறது. பல கஷ்டங்களும் உண்டாகின்றன. உடனடியாக கலெக்டருக்குக் கொடுத்த அதிகாரத்தை மறுபடியும் கொடுக்கக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“பிரக்கா அபிவிருத்தி திட்டம் ராஜதானி முழுவதிலும் அதிகப்படுத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் மாத்திரம் அதை விஸ்தரிக்காததற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்று தெரியவில்லை. பல ஜில்லா சட்டசபை மெம்பர்கள் எழுதியும் கூட பிரத்யாஜனமில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் பிரக்காவை எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இங்கு ஒரு பிரக்கா கூட எடுக்கவில்லை. இந்த வருஷமாவது எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஜில்லா போர்டு பொருத்த மட்டிலும் ஒரு வார்த்தை பிரதமருக்குச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுதெல்லாம் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு அதற்கேற்ற படுத்தப்பட்ட மூன்று வருஷத்திற்கு மேல் 6 மாதந்தான் நீடிக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. உடனடியாக தேர்தல் வைப்பதான நியாயம். ஆனால் ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் உடனே வருஷதில்லையானால் தேர்தலை சர்க்கார் ஒத்தி வைக்காது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அப்படியில்லையானால் ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு ஐந்தாறு மாதங்கள் நீடித்ததுக் கொடுப்பதில் கஷ்டம் இருக்காது. அதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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p.m.

“தவிர என் ஜில்லாவிலே அமராவதி திட்டம் ஒன்று ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு அந்த நதியை நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று அங்கே இருக்கிற மக்கள் அந்த திட்டத்திற்கு 6 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் வரையில் ஏற்கெனவே சர்க்காருக்கு கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தப் பணத்தை கஷ்டப்பட்டு கட்டினார்கள். இந்த பிரதேசத்தை சர்க்கார் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாய் எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இருந்தாலும் பொதுமக்களால் பணம் திரட்டப்பட்டு சர்க்காருக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. இந்தத் திட்டம் 5 வருஷ திட்டத்தில் வாங்கிவை. ஏற்கெனவே பணம் கொடுத்த மக்கள் வேலைகள் நடைபெற தினால் மனமுடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள் அவர்கள் கொடுத்த பணத்திற்கு வட்டியாகிலும் சர்க்கார் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறார்கள். அதை யாவது கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஏற்கெனவே ஆரம்பித்து வைக்கப்பட்ட அந்த திட்டத்தை நிறுத்தி வைப்பது சரியல்ல என்று சொல்வனிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆந்திரப் பிரிவினைப் பிரச்சனை முதலில் இருக்கிறது என்பது வாஸ்தவம். ஆந்திரப் பிரிவினை குப் பிறகு இந்த residuary ஸ்டீட்டில் உணவுப் பற்றுகுறை ஏற்படுமென்பது சந்தேகமில்லை. ஏற்கெனவே தமிழ் நாட்டு நதி களில் தண்ணீர் கிடையாது. கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு பெரிய நதி இருக்கிறது. அந்த நதியின் பெயர் பரம்புக்குளத்த ஆறு. இது மேற்கு சமுத்திரத்தில் வீழ்ந்து வீணாகப் போகிறது. அதில் நிறைய தண்ணீர் போகிறது. அது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். இதைத் தடுத்து ஒரு அணை

கட்டினால் எவ்வளவோ நிலங்களுக்கு தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சலாம். அந்த தண்ணீரால் கொச்சி சமஸ்தானத்திற்கு உபயோகம் எதுவுமில்லை. இந்த நதிலசுக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலத்திற்குப் பாயக்கூடும். சர்க்கார் ஆவன செய்யுமா? கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆந்திரா பிரிவினைக் காரணமாக தற்போது இந்த திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்படாவிட்டாலும் கூட இதை பரிசீலிப்பதற்காக ஒரு சில ஆய்ச்சிகளை நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—“ఉపాధ్యక్షా, 1935 లోమ ఒరిస్సా రాష్ట్రము

తరువాత ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలలో యిటీవలనే ఆంధ్ర ఆశయాలను, అణగారేస్తున్నందుకు Police firings జరిగారు. ఈ firings అన్నిటిలోను నెల్లూరులో జరిగిన ఘరింగు చాలా ఘోరంగా జరిగింది. ఈ firing జరుగుతున్న రోజున నేను నెల్లూరులోనే ఉన్నాను. ఆ ఘరింగు జరుగుతున్నప్పుడు దగ్గర వున్న కొంతమంది నాతో జెప్పారు. ఈ firing కేవలం ఆనవసరమని, కావాలని firing జరిపారని నాకు చాలా మంది చెప్పారు. అక్కడ జరిగిన విషయాలబట్టి పరిశీలిస్తే ఈ firing కేవలము agents provocateur పోధ్యలంతో జరిగిందని తెలుస్తుంది. Firing కేవలం ఆనవ సరమైనది కావాలని చేశారు. ఈ firing విషయముగూడా చాలా ఘోరంగా జరిగింది. ఈ firing లో దెబ్బలు కేవలం కాల్మమీదగాని చేతులమీదగాని కాదు తగిలింది. ఈ బురెల్లు క్రొత్తరకంవి. వాటిని పొట్టపై కొట్టారు. ఆ బురెల్లు వగలగానే పేగులు పైకి లోగి వెయడం జరిగింది. ఇది చూస్తే కేవలం ప్రభుత్వం నిరాయధులైన ప్రజలను చంపే విషయాలపై కేంద్రకరిస్తున్నట్లు తెలుస్తుంది. మీరు ప్రజలను ఎట్లా చంపడమో ఆనే విషయంగార్చి నేర్చుకుంటున్నారా అని నేను మంత్రివర్గాన్ని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు వుండే మంత్రివర్గానికి ప్రజాతంత్రమున్నా ప్రజల Sovereignty అన్నాయేమిట్టదు. ఇటీవల Admiral Wright యిక్కడికి వచ్చాడు. అతని సరఫరా ఒకరు పాకస్తాను Times విలేజింగ్స్ Bay of Bengal ఆమెరికా ఒకమవుతుందని చెప్పారు. అట్టి Admiral Wright ఒక U.S.A. యుద్ధ నౌకలో సుదూరముకు వస్తే వారిని మన ప్రధాన మంత్రి గౌరవించారు. వీరికి National Sovereignty అనేది బజారులో వేలం వేయబడే సమవుగా పరిగణించడము అలవాటై

[Sri K. Krishna Rao] [12th March 1953]

యండవచ్చుకాని ఆంధ్రులు మాత్రం అటువంటివారు కారని వారు తెలుసుకోవాలి. Andhra Sovereignty అనే దానికి ఆంధ్రులందరూ తీవ్రంగా కృషి చేశారని, చేయగలరని మీ తెలుసుకోవాలి.

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“ఆంధ్రుల ప్రజాతంత్రవాదము అణగగొట్టడానికి తీవ్రమయిన ప్రయత్నాలు చాలాకాలం నుండి జరుగుతున్నాయి ఆంధ్రలో Special Armed Police Camps ఏర్పాటుగా స్థాపించారు. ఈ Camps ను ప్రజలపై నిర్బంధ విధానము తీవ్రంగా సాగించడానికి వారి ప్రజాతంత్ర పోరాటాన్ని అణచివేయడానికి వినియోగించారు. ఇవి యూరోజుకు గూడా సాగించబడుతున్నాయి.

“ఆంధ్రలో Armed Police Camps గూర్చి నేను ప్రశ్న వేశాను. దానికి జవాబు ఇచ్చారు. ప్రధాన మంత్రి దానిలో యీ Armed Police Camps లో Political discussions (డిస్కషన్స్) జరుగుతాయని ఈ Camps కి Voluntary గా కొందరు వస్తారని చెప్పారు. ఈ విషయం చాలా విచిత్రంగా ఉంది. ఆంధ్రలో ప్రజలను పోలీసు Camps కు పోసుకు వెళ్తున్నారని వాటిలో వీరిని హింసించడం బెడదించడము, కొందరిని చంపడం జరుగుతుందనే విషయం ‘కొక్కురోజు’ యని కూస్తుంది. ఆంధ్ర దేశములో దానిని గూర్చినా నేనై పాతల నుండి స్వయంగా నేను తెలుసుకొన్నాను. ఇట్టి పరిస్థితులలో ఈ పోలీసు కాంపులకు మనుష్యులు వాలంటరీగా వస్తున్నారని ప్రధాన మంత్రి చెబుతున్నారంటే మేము ఈపట్టు లుండేవారికి జ్ఞానము లేని మనుష్యులనుకున్నారాయని నేను ప్రశ్నించుచున్నాను. ఈ Camps లో Political discussions జరగడానికి వీరిని యేర్పాటు చేశారా అని నేను ప్రశ్నిస్తూ ఉన్నాను. ఇవి Political debates కి కేంద్రాలా అని నేనడుగు తున్నాను.

“ఆంధ్ర విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వానికి వ్యతిరేకభావం ఉండడము సహజమే. దేశం మొత్తం మీద ఏ ప్రాంతాలలోగూడా కాంగ్రెసు దెబ్బతినలేదు ఆంధ్రలో hollow గా దెబ్బతిన్న విధంగా అందువల్ల ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము అభివృద్ధికావడమంటే దేశము లో ఎక్కడా లేనంత వక్రమ ప్రజాతంత్ర రాష్ట్రము ఏర్పడుతుంది ఇట్టి ప్రజాతంత్ర రాష్ట్ర స్థాపనకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వ్యతిరేకతను సాగిస్తుంది.

“ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర స్థాపన కేవలము ఆంధ్రుల సమస్య మాత్రం కాదు. ఇది ప్రజా తంత్రవాదు లందరి సమస్య, ఇది ప్రజా తంత్ర సమస్య. యిది కేవల సామాన్య ప్రజల సమస్య. అందువల్ల సామాన్య ప్రజలు కేవలం ఆంధ్రులైనా సరే లేక తమిళనాడు సరే వీరందరూ ఏకమై ఒలపరచవలసిన సమస్య. దీనికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం అభివృద్ధి నిరోధకతలగు ఆంధ్రులు, తమిళులు యీ విధమగు రాష్ట్ర స్థాపనకు వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నారు.

“ఆంధ్రులలో లేనిపోని విభేదాలు కలిగిస్తున్నారు. మద్రాసు గూర్చి చిత్తూరు జిల్లా గూర్చి, ఆశ్రమత ఆనవసర సమస్యలపై చీలికలు కలిగిస్తున్నారు. చీలికలను రెచ్చ గొట్టున్నారు.

“వికృత సాధించడము కష్టమైన పని. దానికి పట్టుదతో పనిచేయవలసియుం టుంది. కాని చీలికలు కల్గించడము చాలా సులభమైంది. కాని నేను నమిళ నాయ కులకు వకటి చెప్పాల్సి ఉంటుంది. మీరు ఆంధ్రులలో చీలికలు కల్గించడానికి ప్రయ త్నిస్తున్నారు. కాని మీ ప్రయత్నాలవల్ల ఏర్పడే పరిస్థితి మీరు తెలుసుకోవాలి. దీనివల్ల మీ తమిళులలోనే చీలికలు విచ్ఛిన్నత వృద్ధి చేస్తారు. ఇది దీవెన, కల్గి ఫలితమని తెలుసుకోవాలి.

12th March 1953] [Sri K. Krishna Rao]

“అందుకే నాంధ్ర రాష్ట్రమునకు ప్రభుత్వం కొందరూ పనికి వూను కుంటుందని చెప్పినా, దానికి అటాకాలు కలెక్షనుని చెప్పినా మేమున్నూ లేక యానాము.”

SRI A. RATHINAM:—“కనம் உதவிசபா நாயகர் அவர்களே ! மேன்மை தங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள திட்டங்கள் சாதாரணமாக ஏழைகள், எளியவர்கள், பாட்டாளிகள், தொழிலாளிகள் ஆகியோரின் வர்க்கத்துக்கு சாதகமாக இல்லாத காரணத்தினால், தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் நலனையோ, பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் க്ஷேமத்தைக் கருதியோ அவைகள் வகுக்கப்படாததின் காரணமாக நான் மிக மிக வருத்தம் தெரிவிக்கிறேன். இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள ஜனத் தொகை மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களாகும். அவர்களை சமூகப் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் கைதுக்கி விடுவதற்கான வழி வகைகள் எதுவும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. அது மட்டுமல்ல. இந்த சட்ட சபையிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்களில் 6-ல் ஒரு பங்கு, அதாவது 63 பேர்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் பிரதி நிதிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். சட்ட சபையில் உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டு தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் நலனைக் குறித்து ஏன், எந்த விதமான ஏற்பாடுகளும் செய்யும் படியாகச் சர்க்காரைத் தூண்டவில்லை என்பதாகக் கேட்கிறார்கள். இன்றைய தினம் கல்வித் துறையில் அவர்கள் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய நலனைக் குறித்து அதிகமான பணம் ஒதுக்கப்படவில்லை. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்காக, குறிப்பாக பள்ளர், பறையர் போன்ற மிகவும் பிற்பட்ட நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்ற தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மாணவர்களுக்கு உபகாரச் சம்பளம் அளிக்க அதிகமான நிதி ஒதுக்கப்படவில்லை. அவர்கள் சம்பளம் கட்ட முடியாத நிலையில் படிக்க வசதியின்றி தவிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு வேளை கூட பாடசாலையில் உணவு அளிப்பது மறுக்கப் படுகிறது.

“நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் கோரமாக இருக்கும் பொழுது அரசாங்கம் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை மூடிக் கொண்டு வருகின்றது. ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை எல்லாம் ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் சரியாக நிர்வகிப்பதில்லை. பல ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் மூடப்பட்டுவிட்டன. பல ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் டாக்டர்கள் கிடையாது.

“தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் குழந்தைகள் இன்றையதினம் ஆண்டைகளை நோக்கிச் சென்று அவர்களிடம் மாடு மேய்க்கும் வேலையில் அமர்ந்து அடிமைகளாக நடத்தப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையை யெல்லாம் எந்தக் காலத்தில் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் போக்கடிக்கப் போகிறதென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்.

“மது விலக்குக் கொண்டு வந்ததின் காரணமாக வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம் நாட்டில் மிக அதிகமாகிவிட்டது. அதனால் வேலை இழந்தவர்களெல்லாம் கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்ச ஆரம்பித்து விட்டார்கள். அது மட்டுமல்ல. அந்தச் சாராயத்தைக் குடிப்பவர்கள் அதிகமாக நோய்வாய்ப்பட்டு இறக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் நோயைப் போக்குவதற்கு கிராமங்களில் வைத்தியசாலைகள் கிடையாது. வைத்தியசாலைகள் ஆங்காங்கு ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கும், பிற்பட்ட இனத்த மக்களுக்கும் கல்விச் சலுகை மிக அதிகமாக அளிக்க வேண்டும். பகல் உணவு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் அளிக்கப்படவேண்டும். அதற்குத் தக்கபடி இந்த அரசாங்கம் இன்னும் அதிகமாகப் பணம் ஒதுக்க வேண்டும். பழுத்த காங்கிரஸ் வாதிகளாகிய ஸ்வாமி ஸகஜாநந்தாவைப் போன்றவர்கள் கூட, தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் நலனை இந்த சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கத் தவறிய தற்காக உள்ளம் குமுறுகிறார். அந்த நிலைமையில் இனி இந்த சர்க்கார் நடக்கக் கூடாது.

“அதுமட்டுமல்ல, ஸ்ரீ கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் மிகவும் மோசமான நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்ற உபாத்தியாயர்களின் நிலைமையைப் பற்றியோ கெஜட் பதிவில்லாத அரசாங்க உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் நிலைமையைப் பற்றியோ எதுவும் குறிப்பிடவில்லை.

[Sri A. Rathinam]

[12th March 1953]

“ஒருவாறு விவசாயிகளினுடைய குறைகளை நீக்கி விட்டேன் என்று சொன்னாலும் கூட, தஞ்சை ஜில்லா விவசாயப் பண்ணையாள் சப்தம் இன்றைய தினம் மிராசுதார்களுக்கு அனுசூலமாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. ஆகவே இந்தப் பிரச்சினையும் சரியாகத் தீர்க்கப்பட வில்லை. மேலும் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா, சிதம்பரம் போன்ற பல இடங்களுக்கும் விஸ்தரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். இதை உடனே செய்ய வேண்டும்.

“எனக்கு நேரம் இல்லாததால் ஆந்திர தேசப் பிரச்சினையைப் பற்றி ஒரே ஒரு வார்த்தை. சென்னை நகரம் தமிழ்நாடையதுதான். 5 லட்சம் ஜனத் தொகையில் ஒரு லக்ஷத்திற்கு மேற்பட்ட தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் நகரில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தங்க இடமின்றி தெருக்களில் உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டு தவிக்கிறார்கள். இந்த அவல நிலையைப் போக்க அரசாங்கம் முன் வரவேண்டும். சென்னை நகரம் தமிழ்நாடையதே. சென்னை நகரத் திலுள்ள ஒரு லக்ஷம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களையும் சீர் தூக்கிவிட அரசாங்கம் முன் வரவண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். வணக்கம்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow.”

The House then adjourned.

